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[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

FOUR PHASES.

Golden ringlets, hazel eyes,
Deep and dreamy, fixed afar;
Thoughts that to the zenith rise;
Life the heavens and he a star;
This the youthful poet's rapture
Ere the hours his nature capture.

Chestnut curls about the brow;
Love and beauty rapt and real;
Love, a faith the heart to bow—
Beauty, a divine ideal;
These the poet's manhood gladden
Ere the years his spirit sadden.

Silvery gray the clustering curls;
Cloudlets in the autumn sky;
Diamond dream but ghostly pearls;
Beauty dead and love a lie;
This the poet's fall after—
Bitter tears or lighter laughter.

Snowy hair and frosty beard;
Kindly glance and cheery saying;
This the phantom once he feared
While the soul was still a-maying.
Poet, chant celestial measures;
Real the realm that holds thy treasures.

DAVID G. ADEE.

"NAP."

"Lie down, lie down, sir!"

"Oh never mind him, Frank, he won't hurt you; go right in."

"Oh yes," said I, "it is all well enough for you to say 'never mind him,' but by George, he looks as if he would bear a great deal of minding."

"Nonsense," said Alick, laughing; "I tell you the dog will not touch you; but, if you will not believe me, wait a moment and I will go in with you."

I certainly was afraid to go into the room alone, and I think you, my reader, would have thought discretion the better part had you been in my place.

Alick was talking with his agent as I came to the hall door, and I had walked toward his library to await his leisure; but when I opened the door, a large black dog that had evidently been lying on the floor started to his feet with a growl and exhibited a row of teeth that would have made a good stock in the trade for a first class dentist. He was a villainous-looking brute and I declined trusting myself to his mercy, as I have told above.

Alick finished his business; then took me by the arm and led me into the room, the dog slowly dropping on his haunches when he saw his master, and paid no more attention to him until I had finished the business I had in hand.

"What in the world do you want with such a vicious dog?" I inquired, as I lit the cigar my friend gave me.

"I don't think much of your judgment if you call him a vicious looking dog?" was the answer.

"What breed is he?"

"He is a cross of several breeds."

"Yes, I should think from the way he showed me his teeth that he was all cross."

"Come, come, you must not run down my 'Nap'. He has been too good a friend for me to listen to anything but praises of him."

"What did he ever do that was particularly friendly?" I inquired.

"Nap? I'll tell you what he did; he saved me fifty thousand dollars during war times."

I was about to give an unbelieving chuckle, but a glance at Alick's face told me that he was in earnest, so I begged for the story.

"It was about the middle of the war," said Alick, "when I was treasurer of the Grafton Drilling Co. Our office safe was as unsafe as a pine box would have been, and I disliked to leave a dollar in it. There were several burglaries about the place and all of which were skillfully planned and executed.

One night our office was visited, the safe pried open with wedges and the contents carried off. The burglars found but a few hundred dollars, but the worst feature of it was that they hit upon a night when there ought to have been a large amount of money there. We had received a large cash payment the day before, but instead of trusting it to our old safe I had taken it home with me.

"We wondered if the burglars had any knowledge of this payment. If they had, then they must have extraordinary means of gaining intelligence, and would know whenever we received any large amounts again, and would they not come at once to my house now that they had seen I did not trust the safe? The question was a very perplexing one, and I had an angry debate over it with some of our directors. I was in favor of getting a reliable safe and employing a night-watchman, but I was out-voted.

"Old Evans, indeed, went so far as to say that, as lightning never struck twice in the same place neither did burglars visit old safes the second time. And he was inclined to think our money would be safer if left in the office than if carried to my residence. And he talked so many of the others into his way of thinking that a resolution was passed declaring it against their wishes to have any of the company's funds kept anywhere except in the office safe!

"Of course, the effect of this was that, if I carried the money home and lost it the loss would fall on me individually, and not upon the company.

"I was angry enough to have resigned my place, but my interest in the concern was too large to be trifled with, though I determined there would be a change in the board of directors another year.

"About a week after this our secretary returned from Boston on the evening train and brought with him fifty thousand dollars, and all in greenbacks, the proceeds of our monthly bills receivable. He brought the money in bills because the day following was our pay day.

"I was in the most perplexing state of mind when he handed me the money. I knew the office safe was no protection whatever, and yet if I carried the money home with me I was assuming a great responsibility. Without saying a word to any one I determined not to keep the money in the office and carried it home in that ottoman.

"You may be assured that I did not feel very comfortable that evening. I thought of every nook and corner in the house, and wondered where would be the safest. At last I determined upon dividing it, leaving half here and the rest in my own room. I had not mentioned the matter at home, not even to my wife, but plead a headache when reminded of my pre-occupied air.

"I came in here and placed twenty-five thousand dollars in that ottoman at your feet. See! the top is on hinges and is fastened by this hook on the side. This ottoman I pushed near 'Nap.' The balance I carried to my own room and put in the stove, thinking it would be the last place where any one would look for it. I went to bed, but it was nearly midnight before I fell asleep.

"I was awakened by a man's hand on my mouth, and to be informed that he did not intend to harm me if I kept quiet. My hands were then tied behind me, a towel fastened in my mouth, and the muzzle of a pistol placed against my head. Another man was treating my wife in a similar manner. They had a dark lantern and wore masks.

"After securing us they began to search the room. First my clothes, then the bureau-drawers, under the bed—everywhere but where the money was. I began to think I outwitted them, when one said to the other, 'How's that stove?' Another minute and they were pulling out the money.

"Imagine my feelings if you can. Even if they left with this amount. It was no small sum to lose. I could almost have cried then and there. One ran over the amount and said to the other, 'only half here.' My heart grew colder than before. They went to the easy chair and cut open the stuffed seat; they picked up the ottoman, examined it, and went out of the room.

"I was trying to get up, when one came back—the other had the money, he pushed me back into the bed saying I had better be quiet. I heard the other man walk down stairs, and I knew my money was gone. They evidently knew how much money I had, and from the way they had ripped open chairs and cushions in my room, they would not be long searching for that which was down stairs.

"The fellow must have come straight to this door. I heard him turn the latch and then a most unearthly scream! I knew that 'Nap' was doing his duty. In a flash I jumped to the floor, and in doing so gave a wrench to the band about my wrists that broke it, and then, before the man on guard could fire, I caught his revolver. He made a stroke at me; I dodged it, caught him by the legs and threw him. As he fell he gave up his hold on the revolver.

"I cared nothing for him. I wanted the man who had the money; so I rushed down the stairs only to see him going out the hall door, I fired but missed him; I fired again and heard a sharp cry of pain; I filed once more and broke his ankle, and down he dropped. The other man jumped out of the window and escaped.

Of course I secured my man, recovered my money, and old Evans had to admit that he had been wrong, for the robbers had first gone to the office, and came to my house when they found the safe empty. Another revelation that the morning brought was a confession from my prisoner that our book-keeper was one of their gang, and posted them about our affairs. The book-keeper did not come to work that morning nor have we ever seen him since."

"And the dog," I asked.

"Yes, the dog had all the credit,—you see, the thief supposed by the silence that there was no dog about the premises, and he thought he was done for when he opened the door and 'Nap' sprang at him."

"But," said I, "he was frightened rather easily; these fellows do not usually care much for a dog."

"I guess he never saw quite such a dog as 'Nap' was that night," said Alick, laughing. "I had rubbed his eyes and mouth with phosphorus and put on the strong spring. I don't blame the fellow for imagining the evil one was before him."

"'Phosphorus, and strong spring'! what are you talking about."

"His eyes are glass, you know."

"Glass! Have you been drinking, or have I?"

"Why, old fellow, don't you see that 'Nap' is a fraud?"

I jumped to the dog, and sure enough, had been badly sold;—the dog was *india rubber*! Alick laughed long and loud at my sheepish face.

"Oh the story is as true as preaching. I bought 'Nap' when I was in Paris; I have springs fixed on the floor and on the door and on the floor, so when the door is open the dog that stands up, and when he is up there is an arrangement in his throat that makes the growl you heard. By putting on that upper leave he is made to jump as high as a man's head, and that jump was what frightened the burglar."

I sympathized with that burglar, and I hope he did not lose caste among his professional brethren, for certainly the dog was a villainous-looking brute as well as a most unmitigated swindle.

DANGEROUS WEALTH.

The London Globe says: "It is said that among the possessions inherited by the present Duke of Richmond was found a bank-note for £50,000. This unique piece of paper money, of whose existence we have no doubt, was preserved with great caution, and by means which must have been a source of peril to friends and foes. We are informed that the late Duke caused the note to be deposited in a casket, and this casket was so fastened that any one who attempted to handle it at once received six pistol-shots. The ingenious casket, we are told, became a burdensome possession to the present Duke. His ancestor had not transmitted to him the secret by which it might be opened with safety, and he was, therefore, not unnaturally timid in the examination of his treasure. Under these circumstances, we are not surprised to learn that he finally determined to deliver the casket and its contents to the Bank of England, and to permit the officers of that establishment to investigate the ingenuity of the terrible contrivance. The duties of property would even be in excess of its rights if every inheritance were 'tied up' in this way."

THE BOIL UPON THE NOSE.

Did Dante e'er discover,
Can any one disclose,
More successful means of torture
Than a boil upon the nose?

How dreary seems each hour
As it slowly, slowly goes,
To the man who sets in anguish
With a boil upon his nose!

All nature seems to mock him—
E'en the sunlight and the rose;
How they seem to laugh and titter
At the boil upon his nose!

For the roguish sunbeam stealing
Through the open casement, throws
A doubly swollen shadow
Of a greatly swollen nose.

How light seem other burdens,
How transient other woes,
When compared with this affliction,
A boil upon the nose!

But, from sorest trials, virtues
Come to him who undergoes;
And not without its lesson
Is the boil upon the nose.

It teaches him to be humble,
And to feel for others' woes;
And thus the man is gainer
By the boil upon his nose.

For every human creature
His sympathy overflows,
As he counts each fellow mortal's chance
For a boil upon the nose.

CATCHING TIGERS.

HOW THE ANIMALS ARE CAPTURED, TAMED, AND BRED—MAN EATERS.

Full-grown tigers are very seldom captured, says Mr. Jamrach, of London, because the transport of them is very costly, and the fanciers in Europe do not like them. Large tigers fresh from the jungle cannot be tamed; they bite the wooden parts of their cages, sit in the corner and growl, and do not show themselves much. They get swellings on their hind legs from lying and squatting so much; the back gets bent, and the animal loses his good looks. I give my shikarees strict orders to catch tigers from four to six months old. When a pair of tigers have made a lair, the shikaree knows pretty well when the young ones are expected. He bides his time, and at length observes that the male goes out alone. He then lies in wait for him, and before the father has time to say, good morning to his young one, he is generally killed, his head severed from his body and taken to the kutcheree where a government official pays the shikaree 50 rupees for it. The female and her cubs are then carefully watched. When the shikaree knows that the young ones can do without their mother, which he discovers by her indifference, she is generally killed, and the young ones are easily caught, as they mostly keep by the body of their mother and cry. Her head, like that of her lord, is taken to the kutcheree, where 50 rupees are again paid, and the young ones are taken to Calcutta. The journey on foot generally occupies two or three months. The change of teeth is the critical period with tigers as with all the feline species, so that I generally keep them in Calcutta until it is over, and have them taken special care of. They are then secured in cages and taken to Europe. I have sent 75 tigers to Europe out of 122 that have been caught. The sultan has been my best customer, and he has the best specimens.

Tigers are often caught in pits. When the track of a tiger has been found (they go every evening by the same path to water) a deep hole is dug covered with light boughs, and a living goat tethered on it. The hunter stands a distance holding a string, which is fastened to one of the legs of the goat. It is repeatedly jerked very hard to make the goat bleat, which can be heard for a long way in the jungle. The tiger has sharp ears and a keen scent. He is there in an instant, gives a spring, falls through, and is impaled upon a sharp arrow made of teak wood four feet long. The hunter then dispatches him with a ball.

Two years ago I received at Calcutta a dispatch from an acquaintance ninety miles off, asking me to come at once, as a tiger track had been discovered close to his house. He showed me the pit, and all was ready for the evening. At 8 o'clock we posted ourselves in two high trees; each provided with a Spencer gun and cartridges, in order to give the tiger a shot if he should see us and attempt to run off. Tigers when they are not hungry are frightened at the least noise. The goat was bleating incessantly, and soon Madam Tigress appeared with three young ones no bigger than hares. We kept perfectly quiet, and a few minutes heard a great crash, and Peru, my boy, ran to us, exclaiming, "Sahib! Sahib! Bagh pinjura se cheeta lai, margeer!" (The tigress is in the pit, dying.) We hastened to the spot, and sure enough there was the tigress; she had fallen exactly upon the arrow, the point of which was a sharp bayonet, and all her struggles only made it run further into her. She was dead in about twenty minutes. We took the cubs to the house, where I remained for the night. The next morning they were put into an empty brandy cask and I set off with them to Calcutta, where I arrived in the evening and found my friends at dinner. They laughed at me for having returned so soon, and said, "Dinner is just over." But just then a servant came in with a heavy dish and placed it on the table. When the cover was taken off, to the great astonishment of the company, the three young tigers sprang out, and ran about the table uttering incessant cries. With great care I reared them all and brought them to Europe.

Last year I received a large tiger from Assam, a splendid animal. When he was removed from the track at Calcutta, the floor of the cage got broken, and the keepers let it fall on its side; the tiger sprang out and set off in full gallop down Jann bazaar as far as Circular road, where he encountered a steam roller. This frightened the creature so that he turned short round, ran back the same way, and finding the door of the house open, he ran in. He sprang over a table at which four people were sitting at breakfast, out at the back door, and into the kitchen, where he sat down in the corner. The cook ran out, but had the sense to shut the door after him. After two hours we managed to entice him into his cage again by means of a live kid.

When the young tigers are accustomed to intercourse with men, they are always tame, but you must not go near them at feeding time. My assistant took a large tiger two years old to London in a sailing vessel from Calcutta; He played with everyone on board, and was only shut up in his cage at night. His great friend was a dog, a rat-catcher, and they were taken together in the same cage to America. I have often tried to bring up tigers with other animals, and have succeeded best with the common Indian jackall; I believe the scent of this animal prevents the tiger from attacking it. The tiger's greatest enemies, next to man, are monkeys. It is interesting to see the courage and dexterity of a monkey when he cannot escape an encounter. I once put a great baboon with a nearly full-grown tiger. The baboon leaped upon the tiger's back, and took firm hold with his teeth. The tiger could not shake him off, and it was with great difficulty that we took the baboon out of the cage. He seized the tiger by the neck through the bars, and vented his rage by biting them. I never made the experiment again. I have also found it very difficult to rear tigers of different ages together. It has been done sometimes, but they have to be separated at feeding time. Last year four of one litter were taken together to America, and I heard afterward that four others had been put with them, the first time that eight tigers have been together in one cage. In 1866, a lady of Calcutta gave me two very small tigers; they were nine months old, but only nine inches high; they arrived safely in London, after a four months' voyage, but did not grow. Nobody cared to have these monstrosities, and after I had kept them all winter, they both died.

I had great difficulty in getting tigers between the years 1865 and 1867, as the Indian jewelers would give five or six rupees apiece for the claws, which were used as ornaments. The Shikarees, therefore, found it answer better to shoot tigers than to capture them. A good skin is worth two or three times as much in India as it is in Europe. You may get from 120 to 150 rupees for a handsomely-marked skin. There is now but little demand for living tigers, so that the shikarees devote themselves chiefly to killing them. And, although hundreds are killed every year, there is still an immense number of them. It is almost incredible how many human beings are devoured by them. A tiger generally only becomes a man-eater when other food fails; but when he has once taken to killing men, he keeps to it. I believe that all the tigers in Singapore are man-eaters; for there is no other food there for them. It has been proved that one Chinese woodcutter disappears on an average every day. I have seen many tigers from Singapore, old and young, but they were none of them tame. At Madras, on board a steamer, my assistant was frightened out of his berth one night by a tiger having gnawed through the roof of his cabin. This was one from Singapore. Before the opening of the Suez canal there was a great difficulty about the transport of tigers. I once had seven tigers on board a ship, and twenty-two oxen for food, of which seventeen died in one week of a pestilence. The tigers had to content themselves with two pounds of meat per day, until more could be procurred at Cape Town. There have been many cross breeds between lions and tigers in English menageries, but the cubs are never reared.

The chief business in wild animals is done in Hamburg. Between 1866 and 1872 Herr Hagenbeck, of that city, disposed of one hundred and eleven hyænas, one hundred and six bears, eighty leopards and jaguars, eighteen tigers, one hundred and ten lions, thirty six giraffes, sixty one elephants, five rhinoceroses, three hundred and thirty-two stags and antelopes, three hundred and forty-two large serpents, two hundred and fifty-two crocodiles, three thousand monkeys, etc.

HOW OYSTERS ARE BORN.

Our bivalve, however, does not spawn after the manner of mollusks generally. It is in its own way viviparous. It does emit eggs; but, at the proper time, sends forth its young alive. The eggs are dislodged from the ovaries and committed to the nursing of the gill and mantel. At first each egg seems to be inclosed in a capsule. It is of a yellowish color; but, as incubation or development progresses, the color changes, first to a gray, then to a brown, afterward to a violet. This is a sign that the time of eviction is at hand; for nature now issues her writ to that effect. And wonderful little beings they are when the writ arrives to vacate the homestead; for whole troops of them can go gracefully, and without jostling, through the maziest evolutions in that tiniest sphere—a drop of water. As cited by F. W. Fellowes, in the American Naturalist, says M. Davaine: "Nothing is more curious than to see, under the microscope, these little mollusks travel in a drop of water in vast numbers, mutually avoiding one another, crossing each other's track in every direction with a wonderful rapidity, never touching and never meeting." The parent oyster has, indeed, a prodigious family to turn out upon the world. But when this time does come, though winter be near, her actions are summary, and the wee bairns are every one ordered from home. They are spit forth, or ejected from the shell. Filled with water, the valves are suddenly snapped together. Every snap emits a small, whitish cloud. Though a little of the milky fluid be in it, this whitish cloud is composed chiefly of the tiny fry, for individually they are almost invisible. Indeed, who shall count the oyster's offspring? Science, by her own methods, has made the computation, and so she gives us the astounding assurance that a single oyster during one spawning season emits 2,000,000 embryos! —[Popular Science Monthly for December.

FIRST LOVE.

Two songbirds sang in the sky's first glow,
They laughed in the light of the early morn,
But pale death sped from an archer's bow,
And the night-dews fell on a bird forlorn.
When sunrise is gilding each flower and tree,
How sad shall the note of that songster be!

On a bough there blossomed two roses white,
Their buds had burst on the same bright day;
But one was nipped by the frosts of night,
And faded and died in the morning gray.
The other must lavish its scent alone,
Till each beauteous blossom to earth be blown.

But the bird another fond mate may see,
When the pang of pain and sorrow o'er.
And soon there may bloom on the same green tree,
Two flowers as sweet as ever it bore.
But never again shall a heart bereft,
Have aught save sorrow and sadness left.

W. A. C. LADE.

A TERRIBLE SITUATION—A MAN CAUGHT IN A BEAR TRAP.

The Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle of a recent date relates the following:

"A party of hunters from this city, who have just returned from an expedition into the Sierra Nevada, about forty miles from town, relates the following remarkable incident: On last Thursday afternoon, about 3 o'clock two of the party were on the trail of a deer, which led them into a remote ravine in the fastnesses of the mountains, into which they had not before ventured. The snow being about two feet thick, and the walking very heavy, they became discouraged, and losing all hope of overtaking the deer, which they had wounded, they abandoned the pursuit. On their return, one of them discharged his gun at a hare, and soon after a faint halloo was heard at some distance to the right, as if from some one in distress. Uncertain whether they had not been deceived by the whistling of the wind they shouted aloud, when the cry was repeated. As night would soon come on and they were three or four miles away from camp, concluding that the noise was made by wandering Indians, or came from a party of woodchoppers, they started on. Soon, however, a prolonged and mournful howl again reached their ears, and they turned in the direction in which the sound proceeded. They went floundering through the snow down a precipitous descent which led them into a gloomy canon. As they drew nearer the voice of a human being could be distinctly heard calling for relief. They answered that aid was approaching. The man's yells of misery changed to cries of joy, and they could hear him at intervals shouting 'For God's sake don't go away and leave me! Come and get me out!' 'I am caught and starving!' Still they could see nothing, but guided by the man's cries and cheering him with hopeful answers as they advanced, they pushed forward and at last descended what seemed to be a small cabin built of heavy logs, without windows or doors. The snow had drifted against one side of the hut nearly as high as the roof, and as they could see no entrance they went around to the other side. As soon as the occupant saw them he uttered exclamations of the greatest joy, and explained his situation in a few words.

"His rescuers tried in vain to lift the door of his prison. Finally, by means of a stick of timber which lay near by, they pried it up sufficiently for the prisoner to crawl beneath. He appeared more dead than alive, but by the judicial use of a flask of brandy they were able to get him to their camp about dark, where their companions had a blazing fire awaiting their return. The half-famished man ate ravenously. He was supplied with plenty of hot coffee and smoked a pipe after which his strength somewhat revived, and gave the following account of his situation.

"His name was Thomas Way, and he had been chopping wood in the mountains during the summer. Since the first snow-fall, about a month ago, he had frequently noticed tracks of bears among the pine trees, and had often tried to get a shot at them, but without success. At last the idea struck him to build a pen such as he has often seen grizzly bears caught in Lake county, California, where he used to live. The trap is made by building a small square house of heavy hewed logs, and covering it with a strong roof. The door, of heavy logs also, slides up and down in grooves. When it is up there is an open entrance about four feet wide. A sheep is killed and hung inside the pen to a rope which is connected a trigger, so that when the bear enters and seizes the mutton the door falls and he is caged. Way completed his trap to his satisfaction, and intended to bait it the same night. Having a curiosity to see how it would work, he went in and pulled the rope slightly, and the door fell down. He attempted to raise it, but was horror-stricken when he found that he was unable to budge it an inch. He worked and struggled, but the heavy weight refused to move. The pen worked only too successfully, and he was caught in his own trap. He shouted for help, but knowing that he was miles from a human habitation, and in a savage locality where few persons ever ventured, he soon sat down in blank despair. He spent that night in agony, and got but little sleep. It commenced to snow, but fortunately he had a heavy blanket overcoat, which kept him comparatively comfortable. The next morning he commenced shouting again, until his throat was sore, but was only answered by the howlings of the tempest. He had set his gun against a stump outside and longed to get at it, that he might fire it off and attract somebody's attention. He soon began to get hungry. His thirst he quenched by thrusting his hand through the chinks between the logs and raking up snow and eating it. Thus day after day elapsed, during which his mental sufferings were terrible. 'I tell you, men,' said he, 'I thought of everything I had ever done in all my life, from the time I was a boy six years old.'

"At last a brilliant idea struck him. He had matches, and would burn his way out. With the heel of his boot he would kick and grind a log until he had accumulated a quanty of dust and splinters, which he would light with a match and then blow the fire with his hat until he had burned a hole large enough for his exit. All the day previous to that on which he was found he thus employed, but upon trial the scheme would not work. The wood refused to burn, and he again lay down to die. That day passed, and the next he had abandoned the hope, and he was calculating how long it would take a strong healthy man to die of starvation. He was in a state of abject stupor, when he had heard the report of a gun. At first he was in doubt whether it was not the effect of his own maddened imagination, but he hallooed with all his might, and kept on shouting. When his cries were answered he was almost delirious with joy. As the voices approached his visions of approaching death fled away, and the realities of life came back like a flood. He was profuse in his gratitude to his deliverers, but declared his intention of getting out of the Sierra Nevadas as soon as possible, and abandoning bear-hunting."

FARM NOTES.

WHICH FOWLS EAT THE MOST.

This question so as to make it an argument for some particular breed, is generally the breed in which they are most interested. Another reason is that they are constantly giving the favorite coop of fowls all the tit-bits which they do not count as anything.

But to answer the question rightly would be to say the hen that eats the most as a rule is the one that produces the most. One bushel of corn or its equivalent in other food, will make nine pounds of live poultry or seven and one-tenth pounds of dressed poultry or twelve and one-half pounds of eggs. One has only to weigh his pullet at six months old to know how much money he has expended for her, and if he has not furnished the feed he will know just how much she has foraged off his neighbors for his benefit. Most farmers have a feeling that the corn which is fed to fowls is thrown away and that their pocket books have been depleted so much. He should rather look upon the transaction as just so much grain exchanged for eggs or poultry, the profits of which are coming to him to better fill that pocket book.

Fowls are machines to produce eggs and flesh, and we might as well expect cloth from a factory that has no wool or cotton as to expect eggs from hens not supplied with food. When I see an unusually hearty hen, I am led to say, put it in, my lady, you are either making eggs or meat and I know as long as she does it I shall not be in the strait of the boy who was after the woodchuck of a Sabbath morning, viz: "He had got to have him, for he was out of meat." Liberal feeding means liberal profits.

Fowls scantily fed pay scanty profits. Neglect means loss of what you do. Give them as a rule, feed well or kill the flock. This should be the rule, for the results are as sure to follow as day is sure to follow sunrise.—[J. K. Fetch in Poultry World.

SEED POTATOES.

The following are the ideas of an old farmer in Maine on seed potatoes, as given in the Lewiston Journal "We use too ripe seed when we propogate from tubers that have laid in the ground until dead ripe. Plants that are propagated by tubers require different treatment from those propagated by seeds. Our corn and grains that we use for seed we like to have stand a little longer than the main crop, and become perfectly manured. On the same principle our corn is selected from the ripest, best developed ears and kernels. But potatoes for seed should be dug and placed in a cool, dark cellar just as soon as a majority of them will slightly crack open in boiling. This is most invariably while the tops are yet green and growing fast. The tubers are then in their most vigorous state. Disconnect them from the parent stalk at that time, and they retain their vigor. Instead of deteriorating, as most all of us know the older sorts have, their vitality is increased, and their yield better, with less tendency to rot. As long ago as 1815, and subsequently, observations led him to make some experiments to test the theory and he finds it the propercourse to pursue. It is not often said that the late-planted potatoes are better for seed than those planted early. The lateness of their planting prevents perfect ripening; hence the principle of the above reasoning would be in force."

MANURING WHEAT.

Last year I manured the east side of my wheat field. We put only a slight dressing, but the effect was very decided. When we were cutting the wheat, one of the men who were binding after the machine, and who did not know only part of the wheat was manured, remarked, "If it was all as heavy as that on the east side, we would have someting to do. The straw is perhaps no longer, but the heads are larger, and every one of them is full of grain.' I think the thrashing machine will show this to be true. I have frequently heard farmers say, when discussing the question as to why we cannot raise as good wheat now as formerly, "It is not because our land is poor. We can grow straw enough, but the grain is not there." So far as my observation goes, we seldom get too much straw. But whether this is true or not, I feel sure that a little rich manure is precisely what many of our wheat fields need to enable them to yield a crop of grain.—[W. T., in Indiana Farmer.

A CITY PAVED WITH SILVER AND GOLD.

Our principal streets being macadamized with refuse ore taken from the mines in early days, and being coated with the rich ore that has been year after year sifted down upon them from the ore wagons, are now everywhere more or less argentiferous. Indeed, there is not the slightest stretch of imagination in saying that we never take a step in the town but we are walking on silver—that our streets are literally paved with silver. While speaking of this fact a day or two since a young man bet his friend the price of the assaying and "the cigars" that he would take a lump of mud off of the wheel of a bus, then standing before them, and would get out oft precious metals to the value of over $5 per ton. An ounce or two of mud was taken from the wheel of the vehicle and placed in the hands of an assayer, who was not told where the sample was obtained, and who no doubt supposed that he was dealing with decomposed ore or vein matter from one of our mines. The assay was made, and the assayer's certificate showed that the sample contained silver, $7,54; gold, $2,32; total, $9,86. After this we may put on airs, even though our streets are villainously muddy occasionally, for the very mud on our boots contains both silver and gold—is not the vulgar mud of the "cow county" towns.—[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

VARIETIES.

It has been estimated that there are about 25,000 people out of employment in St. Louis at the present time.

An infant found in the doorway of a New York church, recently, was taken into the building, baptized, and adopted by the congregation.

"What would you be, dearest, if I should press the stamp of love upon those sealing-wax lips?" "I," responded the fairy-like creature, "should be—stationery!"

The students of Columbia College, New York, it is stated are about adopting the English style of wearing caps and gowns whilst in attendance at their daily lectures.

The importations of dry goods at New York, for the last eleven months amount to $102,057,336, which is about $9,000,000 below the total sum for corresponding months last year.

"I am busy ploughing, and cannot entertain company," was the substance of a note sent by an Illinois belle in reply to an intimation that a gentleman desired to visit her.

Baltimore claims Miss Annette Montagu, a pupil of Bellari's and a native of that city, as the foremost of the many aspirants for the title of "American prima donna."

Prince Maran of Tahiti is to wed the Princess Aruane at Christmas. The wedding outfit has been ordered in San Francisco. All the oranges of the island are saved to make orange rum to get drunk on. The orgies of these semi-savages on such occasions are indescribable.

At a recent wedding reception in San Francisco the entire house was thrown open and—to quote from one of the papers of that city—"all respectable and properly attired persons were permitted to enter by a separate entrance and inspect the bridal presents."

Diphtheria has been very prevalent in Australia, and one of the most successful remedies is said to have been a few drops of sulphuric acid in a tumblerful of water. The result of this mixture is said to be a coagulation of the diphtheritic membrane and its ready removal by coughing.

Two négro girls, in want of a new bonnet, placed obstructions on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near Warsaw, the other day, for the purpose of killing some ladies on the train, that they might secure the bonnets. They have been tried before a magistrate and sent to the Dublin Jail.

M Saeli, a rich landowner in Sicily, was seized some time ago by brigands, in the neighborhood of Palermo. The bandits demanded $15,000 for his ransom, and the sum was carried to the appointed spot by two peasants. Leone, the chief of the band of robbers, as soon as he was in possession of the money, ordered the massacre of M. Saeli and the two laboring men.

An affecting incident, related by a Cincinnati Jenkins: "Last night, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg occupied a private box in Pike's Opera House, where Mr. J. L. Toole is playing his English comedies. She was well pleased with the entertainment. It may be stated incidentally that Mr. Toole, with fine social tact, appreciating the situation, ordered a cup of tea into the ante-room of the box for the prima donna.

The *corbeille de mariage* is a French institution which might advantageously be imported. Formerly, as the name implies, it was a big basket in which the trousseau and wedding presents were laid. It is now a handsome piece of cabinetmaker's work—a sort of small wardrobe, set round with satin-lined and padded drawers. Relatives and intimate friends are expected to come and see the *corbeille*, which is on show for many days before the wedding at the house of the bride. Persons wishing to make presents are thus afforded an opportunity of knowing what to avoid.

A Detroit man was recently brought into court charged with beating his wife. The prisoner explained that just before retiring his wife raked up the fire and left the poker on the floor. He also was about to retire, but first went into the kitchen for a drink of water, and while groping around in the dark in his bare feet stepped on the hot poker. This gave rise to some involuntary exclamations, and his wife coming in at the moment he struck her. Under the circumstances the court discharged the prisoner and cautioned his wife against leaving hot pokers around.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States has decided to prescribe no radical change in the uniform of Templars. The white dress, distinguished by the baldric plume and gauntlets, now worn by the great number of Templars, are confirmed as the regulation dress, but it was agreed that what is known as the black uniform, such as is worn in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, may still be worn, at the option of those having that style of dress in use. The next triennial conclave of Templars will meet in Cleveland.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE last rose of Summer—Judge Walker Fearn, of New Orleans. He is a cousin of Mrs. Grant. The last one of the family has been finally raked up.

OF course, President Grant will accept the resignation of Judge Durell and thus save him from impeachment. Grant never goes back on his pets when they are detected in their rascalities.

THE Harrisburg Mercury thinks the best way to advance the claims of its friend in Allegheny county to position is to abuse THE POST. We suggest in the mildest possible manner that this is a mistake.

KELLOGG is quietly disposing of his property in Louisiana. He will sell it all but his carpet-bag and hie himself away to some land where courts and juries will not molest him or make him afraid. A great many other carpet-baggers had better go and do likewise.

AND now we are told that the city will run out of funds before next year's taxes begin to come in. And yet the same men who have squandered it, will ask to be re-elected to office in February next. It will be remembered that the taxes were more than doubled in 1874, and yet there was not money enough collected to meet the lavish expenditures of the Ring. When the deficiences for 1874 are added to the enormous tax rate of 1875, it will be something appalling to contemplate.

IT is amusing to hear the leaders and the organs of the discomfited Ring in this city talking about Reform and advising the people what to do. They have not yet realized the fact that they have been absolutely discarded by the people. Every English paper in this city, except THE POST, defended the Ring up to the closing of the polls, and insisted that it was pure and honest. But the people smashed the Ring notwithstanding its army of leaders and the multitude of its organs? Now these same leaders and organs, step in and propose to lead the people, but the people beg to be excused. They don't ask the Ringsters even to be followers much less leaders.

OUR allusion to the manner in which the President allows his son Fred to travel over the country and like Grant himself, pocket the money of the people, without returning a fair equivalent; also in placing a government vessel at his son's disposal to take his cronies on a pleasure tour, is justly attracting the attention and denunciation of the outspoken press of the country. The Cleveland Plaindealer puts it in this shape:

This thing ought to stop. If there is not enough sense of shame in the President to stop it, other means, if there are any, ought to be employed. Grant is the only President who has ever used the office as a huge medium of dual beating. Let every newspaper throw something at the elegant young shoulder strap, and either drive him into, or out of, the service.

The Philadelphia Common Council has affirmed the action of the Finance Committee in fixing the rate of taxation on the full valuation at $1 90 on $100 for 1875. An additional tax of 25 cents on the $100 was imposed for the erection of public buildings. During the discussion on the adoption of the rate of taxation, Mr. Cavan thus reflected the views of plundered tax-payers everywhere:

"With such a condition of affairs, business paralyzed, men without work, and persons unable to pay their rents or collect them, it would be foolish to make the rate higher. The city should live within its resources, and like an individual dispense with all matters that are not essential. All leaks should be stopped and no more money should be expended than necessary. The estimates should be brought down to the tax rate, and not the tax rate up to the estimates. There are improvements wanted he would admit, but they should be made commensurate with the receipts. He said that a party of five business men—and he could pick them out—could run the department with a revenue of $9,000,000, provide $3,000,000 for permanent improvements, and make $1,000,000. If such could be done, he thought that the duty of Councilmen is clear. The appropriations should be made economically and with a desire to save and not to make expenses as large as possible."

WE have frequently demonstrated that the so-called payment of the public debt is a sham. The New York Evening Post sustains the position we have taken all along, and very clearly explains the nature of this sham reduction. It says that although the public debt statement for November showed an apparent decrease in the debt of more than one hundred thousand dollars, there is no concealment at the Treasury Department of the fact that this decrease was effected by witholding the payment of several large warrants until after the first of December. Had all the demands on the Treasury been promptly met, the debt statement for the month just ended would have shown a considerable increase in the amount of debt. It is well known that the receipts of the Government from all sources since July first, the beginning of the fiscal year, have not been sufficient to meet all demands, but this is partly explained away by the fact that all demands are larger in the first quarter of the year than in any other, in consequence of the appropriations for all the departments becoming available and being heavily drawn upon. This style of "reducing" the public debt, while it may tickle the fancy of one or more members of Grant's Cabinet, is anything but satisfactory to the people of this country who have to pay the taxes.

THE PAST—THE FUTURE.

The absolute fear of the Radical party, that they would lose the control of the goyernment, was the real moving cause of forcing on the civil war; and the real cause of all the unjust acts which have since followed, each one if possible worse than the preceding, has been from the same selfish fear. The result of all this has been, the most stupendous system of fraud and corruption, and wholesale thieving and lying, that has ever been known; and the party which has done this great wrong, and would yet sustain it, if it could, is the Radical party, a party whose leaders still claim to be the representative men of the Republican organization. Whether the party be called Radical Republican, or by whatever other name it may be designated, the verdict of impartial history must be, that no viler or more corrupt party ever held the reins of a great government.

The false allegation that their wicked measures, since the close of the war, were necessary for the welfare of the Union, will not be approved by reasonable men, any where. Their only object has been a mercenary selfish one, namely, to keep down the Southern whites, and to use the ignorant negroes as tools to out vote them; so as to delude the northern people with the false idea that free men of the South were ruling the Southern States. The old, hackeneyed, stereotyped tune, that all is fair in war, served for a time to throw a thick veil over the heinousness of the Radical measures which all decent men must forever repudiate as the very essence of the meanest political cowardice. If the spirit of Lincoln, has looked down upon the outrages which have since been perpetrated in the name of this Union, it must have been sadly grieved; for in that upper atmosphere, we may imagine, the glamour of party feeling no longer blinds the minds to what is right and just.

The fear of an inglorious defeat, was the prime mover in the hard breasts of those short sighted men who inaugurated sudden usurpation, at such a time, and under the circumstances that then existed; but is that any excuse, or even palliation for the system of continued injustice and oppression which has since characterized the acts of the party which had control of affairs? We think it will not be so regarded by any others than mere partisans, and only for a lesson, even by them.

Self preservation, is a necessary law of individuals; but it is not always applicable to governments which claim to be free—to be in accordance with the will of the majority of the people. That is to say, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, will or should restrain such a people, or such a government, from the commission of wrong and unjustifiable acts. Acts, which may be committed only as means for saving the supremacy of a political party, are always to be distinguished from acts which are obviously designed for the general good; and the best minds in the future, of all parties, will not fail to make this distinction.

Not much could be anticipated from a mercenary body of men, actuated through fear, and not possessed of any high moral principles. At least, not much high toned statesmanship. Accordingly, we shall look in vain for any grand public measures calculated to elevate the human race, among the the political make-shifts of Radicalism since the war. Power, to the fullest extent, they have had. The prostrated South could only protest, though in vain, against the Radical tyranny which ruled over them with an iron hand; while the masses in the North were deluded and deceived with the idea, which the Radical leaders industriously inculcated, that they were honestly endeavoring fairly to resonstruct the Union.

These men never once made any such attempt. They did not want, and they do not to-day want the political Union, with really free States; they want it as it has become of late years, with the South as their obedient slave, to submit to them, to work for them; and, by and through the ignorant negro element, to vote to maintain them in power. Thanks to the honesty, the better sense, and nobler instincts of the people of the North, they are now repudiating these base men, and, so far as it may be practicable, right, and honorable, they will be ready to repudiate and convict their wrongful public acts. Through such honest enеavors only can we hope for a settlement of the grave questions which have been thrust upon us as a people.

When vast national errors of statesmanship have become a part of our national inheritance, it is not to be expected that they can be corrected immediately; or that the evils they have entailed can all be effectually eradicated. It is a great step however for the country to know of these errors; without which knowledge, others equally injurious might, through the greed of partisan spirit, and the desire to continue in power, be foisted upon us.

Not since the war, until now, has common sense, or fair play, had the slightest chance of being heard or attended to in Congress, in connection with the proper, reasonable management of the Union. On the contrary, a set of unprincipled demagogues, who by various paltry means had secured the control of Congress, continued to take advantage of the weakness of the South, and the supineness of the good men of the North, to suck out the pecuniary and political life-blood of the Southern States, for their own personal benefit, utterly regardless of the public good. And now they are incompetent to lead the country out of the dilemma into which, by false and wicked legislation, they have forced it. When the country fully understands this great fact, the good and true men North and South can unite in measures of real relief. When the country understands that Southern men need not be kept in the leading strings of Northern men, some progress in the right direction, may be looked for; but not much till then. If the recent election in the North do not betoken this, then they can have little signification in connection with this greatest of political questions; upon the great determination of which depends the future integrity of this Union of States.

The main point in the matter is, to secure, on the part of the representatives of the whole people by a decided majority, an honest intention in Congress to establish our Union upon a just and proper basis. Without that, we need not hope for permanent success. With it, success is certain. The people have begun the work by shelving certain men who have been the stumbling blocks in the way of real reconciliation, without dishonor to the weaker party. If we of the North are not prepared honestly to take our Southern brethren by the hand, in good faith, as equal in all respects, the problem cannot be completely solved. It will demand harmony of action among the bulk of the whites, North and South, to arrange this government so that it may stand and yet harmonize the apparently conflicting elements within.

We have or think we have, a right to claim for the Democracy that as a party it has at all times stood ready to join in a fair settlement of national difficulties. The good sign now is, that many well meaning Republicans are willing to unite with Democrats in this glorious duty.

If the well-meaning voters cannot harmonize in such an effort, nothing can be done, and some of the fair States of the South will be given over to misrule and ruin. We hope for better things. We believe that Americans are capable of governing themselves; at the same time we need not disguise the fact that the good nature of our people has been terribly abused by men banded together in Rings, under Radicalism at first, and Grantism at last; both of which, being of the same evil public tendency, must be put down by honest voters before the country can hope to be restored to its normal condition. Let Grantism and Radicalism, step down and out, and sleep together at the foot.

It is hard for so many thousands of office-holders to contemplate this state of things; but not so hard as it has been for forty millions of people for years to submit to their unmerciful exactions. The time has come, the Radical cancer is fully ripe, the knife of the Democracy is sharp-pointed and ready, and there are honest and true men ready to take hold of the handle and extirpate this great disease now preying upon the country's vitals. Officeholders are only counted by tens of thousands; the people of the American Union are counted by tens of millions. It is time that these latter should have something to say in the matter of government.

THE SCALES REMOVED.

Until Paul had the scales removed from his eyes by a direct visitation of a higher power, he was firmly convinced that the proper thing to do was to persecute and maltreat the Christians. A great many political Pauls have turned up since the elections—political Pauls almost without number, some with local and some with national reputations, and all with a clearness of vision that is truly astonishing, when contrasted with the impenetrable blindness with which they were troubled until quite recently.

Three months ago they beheld in the Radical organization a party so pure and undefiled and undefilable, that even driven snow was likely to besmirch it, while in the Democracy they saw a mass of corruption, disloyalty and Ku-Kluxism, horrifying to contemplate. But since the election they see things very differently. Radicalism is no longer pure, nor Democracy whole impure. The country did not go to the dogs as they said it would, as the result of a Democratic victory.

The latest of these converts is the Hon. Benj. F. Wade, of Ohio. He is now in Washington, and in conversation with a correspondent of the New York Tribune, unburdened himself on the subject of the late Radical defeat. Mr. Wade has a theory, which theory in brief is that the people are liable to get dissatisfied with parties, and turn them out of power, and that last fall the Radical party had to contend with this predeliction of the people. There is nothing very new in his theory advanced by the ex-Senator but it is a very truthful one.

But Mr. Wade admits that it was not alone this predeliction to be dissatisfied that led the people to turn the Radical party out of power. He says that it will not do to disguise the fact, that corruption had crept into high official positions, and that the dominant party was condemned on this account before the tribunal of the people. If there was no great principle to divide parties, the spoils of office would be sufficient motive for the fight of the "outs" against the "ins." Mr. Wade says that he is a firm believer in the principles and policy of the Republican party as heretofore developed, and believes that these principles and policies are the best for the nation, if thoroughly carried out.

Here again Mr. Wade is theorizing. Whatever of good there might have been in the Republican party originally, it has long since been eliminated to give place to the selfish, personal policy of Radicalism, that has given every member of the Grant family an office and doubled the President's salary. In addition to corruption in high official positions, Mr. Wade also discovers that his party made several serious blunders, one of which was the attempt to pass the Civil Rights bill. While he does not doubt that that bill might be right in principle, yet it was inexpedient at this time, because it awakened all the prejudices against our colored fellow-citizens, and would, if passed, become inoperative, or if carried out, would, in its application and partial results, do more mischief at the present time than good. It was this, to some extent, that excited the Southern and Western people, and induced them to vote against the Republican party. They feared mixed schools, and it was this phase of the question that excited all their prejudice. Wade was in favor of equal school facilities, but not of mixed schools. He thought the attempt to force the question of mixed schools at this time would be disastrous to our entire school system. He said that while the Civil Rights bill was pending in the Senate, he sent to Senators himself and urged them to vote against it, and this he did on the ground of expediency, because he believed that true statesmanship kept abreast of public opinion, and not in advance, and this was all the statesman could do, to watch the current of events and make the most for human progress that the condition of human affairs would at the same time admit.

Three months ago, if Mr. Wade held any such views as he now expresses, he was very careful to conceal his light under a bushel. If our memory serves us properly, it was only a little while ago that Mr. Wade was denouncing the Democracy for holding substantially the same views on the subject of mixed schools, and we very strongly incline to the belief that had the Radical leaders been successful at the late elections, we would have heard the ex-Senator from Ohio, along with the rest of them, denouncing the Democracy for opposing the Civil Rights Bill and mixed schools. Success or defeat makes all the difference in the world as to respectability and justice, and Mr. Wade very fittingly describes himself further along in the conversation with the correspondent, where he speaks of those who always espouse the cause of the successful party.

He still has a lingering faith in the continuance of the Radical party and says that in a free country there would always be two parties; that there would be a certain class of men who would believe in and maintain with a dogged obstinacy certain class principles and policies of administration. Then there would be another class equally determined and equally pertinacious to maintain principles and policies entirely antagonistic to those of the first class, and yet it could never be expected that any copsiderable inroad could be made into the firm purpose of each class to maintain its ground, without flinching and without submission to any arguments which the several opponents on either side might offer. These persons on either be counted upon always to stand by the parties to which they were severally allied, but there was a large class of persons who were non-partisan, but were ready to go with the party which offered the prestige of success for the time being.

It is very true that we will always have two parties in this country. One of these will be the Democratic party. That may always be relied upon, but under what name, flag or conglomeration of "principles" the opposition will sail it is impossible to forsee even for the length of four years. Certain it is that the organization of Radical-Republicanism is destroyed. It will never do to enter another campaign with that name. There is a taint of corruption about it that will insure defeat. A new combination with a new name will be substituted and the political god-fathers are now racking their brains for a "taking" patronymic.

CHEAP COAL.

We clip the following from a late Cincinnati paper.

THE ULTIMATUM OF CINCINNATI TO PITTSBURGH.

The coal dealers of Cincinnati had an adjourned meeting last night at the rooms of Board of Trade, at which a number of Pittsburgh dealers were present. The object was to consider the price to be paid for coal afloat.

The following papers signed by all the members of the Coal Exchange present, and in fact, all the coal buyers but three who were absent, was ordered to be forwarded to the Pittsburgh coal merchants:

"CINCINNATI, December 3, 1874.

"At a meeting of the Cincinnati Coal Exchange, held this evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"'WHEREAS. It having been represented to the Exchange that a telegraph dispatch had been received from Louisville offering eleven cents per bushel for Pittsburgh coal, and the party reported as having made the offer being called upon to verify the same, the following answer was received:

"LOUISVILLE, DECEMBER 3, 1874.

"Have made no offer of eleven cents; are offering ten cents. Little or no coal has changed hands here;' therefore

"Resolved, That the members of the Cincinnati Coal Exchange refuse to pay more than ten cents per bushel for coal on the river, the market not being in condition to justify paying more.

"Resolved. That the members present sign the resolutions, and that a copy be transmitted to the Pittsburgh coal men."

These resolutions met the unqualified approbation of the dealers, and the Pittsburgh men present did not appear so averse to them as one might expect. They claim that this coal has been out a long while, and that it cost four cents a bushel to mine it. Under the circumstances it is thought they will gracefully accede to the proposition.

We are glad to hear our down the river friends are likely to get cheap fuel, but the conundrum we would like explained, is how can coal be transported six hundred miles and sold cheaper than in Pittsburgh. Ten cents in Louisville and ten and a half in this city, may be fair, but we fail to see it.

THERE are three candidates already on the Republican side for Congressional honors in the 23d District, Nevin of Allegheny, Thompson of Butler, and Beale of Armstrong. Although a Democrat could easily be elected we have as yet no symptom of wild hunt after office, by that side of the house. The successful man will have about thirty days to serve, get mileage, perhaps a years salary, always have Hon. for a handle, and be able to inform his grandchildren of how things were done when he was in Congress. We will bet the bottom dollar on the banner county.

AN Italian and his wife are performing "ring tricks" in Philadelphia. They ought to add Wm. B. Mann, R. W. Mackey and W. H. Kemble to their troupe. It could not fail of success.

[From The Daily Post of Monday.]

THE LOCK-OUT.

As will be seen by the full report elsewhere, the difficulties between the iron masters and puddlers were not adjusted at the final meeting on Saturday. As a result, all the mills in the city will be closed down this morning and between six and eight thousand men will be thrown out of employment and twenty-five thousand people more or less crippled in their means of subsistence, while many of them will be wholly deprived of them. We need not here recapitulate the facts and arguments used pro and con by the two parties, as they have already been given repeatedly. It is hoped that some arrangement may yet be effected to prevent the paralyzing of this, the most important branch of our manufacturing interests.

MINOR NOTES.

THE annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange takes place at Williamsport on the 5th of January.

THE puddling and rolling mills at Rome, N. Y., have recommenced operations after several months of idleness.

GEN. BUTLER," we are told, "says he is going to confine himself strictly to his profession. "Which of his professions, that of rogue or attorney?—Courier-Journal.

WILLIAM H. H. STOWELL, the only Republican Congressman elected from Virginia this year is charged with selling a cadetship, and threatened with an investigation.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM and other prominent citizens of Norwich, Conn., have invited ex-Gov. Bigler of Pennsylvania to visit their city and address them on the subject of the Centennial.

JAY COOKE'S estate is turning out worse than anybody expected. The creditors are thoroughly discouraged. It seems that preferred claims have been allowed sufficient to consume the bulk of the assets. —Chicago Tribune.

THE most bashful man of his time is would-be Governor Smith of Alabama. He proclaimed himself Governor in a very abrupt way, and then his diffidence so overcame him that he hid his blushing face and the rude public has not seen him since.

EX-SENATOR Pomeroy is said to be growing stout instead of thin by reason of his persecutions. He is, in the language of the Kansas newspapers, as "bald-headed and smiling" as ever. The common belief in Kansas is that his case will never come to trial.

SANGUINE Republicans are looking forward hopefully to the President's message for an expression of opinion on the third term question; but the prevailing impression is that he will confine the personal portion of that document to telling how he has been abused by the Democratic press.

ONE of the reasons why the Pittsburgh iron workers would not submit to the propositions of the employers was their reluctance to prejudice the case of the iron workers of Troy, who were on a strike. That reason is done for. The Troy strike is over, the workmen have succumbed. —Cleveland Herald.

WHOLESALE prices in New York, according to interesting tables published by the New York Express, are actually lower for wheat, corn, and cotton prints than they were in 1869 and the currency prices of corn, cotton, provisions, sugar and coffee are but little higher than the gold prices of those articles before the war.

THERE will undoubtedly be a move made early in the session to have printed the testimony taken last spring in respect to Attorney-General Williams' expenditures, embracing the Laudaulet matter and other transactions. The Department of Justice will be generally overhauled by the Democrats and all appropriations for it carefully scrutinized.

THE recent decision of the Indiana Supreme Court debarring colored children from the privileges of the Public Schools in that State has decided the friends of the Civil Rights Bill in the House upon forcing its passage, even if the President should veto it. The zeal of these gentlemen is commendable, but their discretion is—well, none of the best.—Chicago Times.

THE Supreme Judges and Lieutenant Governor Latta will enter upon their duties immediately after the announcement of the vote in the Legislature, on the second Tuesday of January next. General McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Justus F. Temple, Auditor General, will not take their places before May next, when the terms of the present incumbents expire.

ADMIRAL WORDEN, who commanded the Monitor in her famous fight with the Merrimac, intends to petition Congress, on behalf of himself and his officers and men, for bounty to the extent of the estimated value of the Merrimac. The case is outside the regular bounty and prize laws, and is exceptional, like that of the Kearsage, which destroyed the Alabama, for which a special act of Congress had to be passed. The Merrimac was neither sunk nor captured, but it is claimed that she was so disabled as to be practically destroyed.

THE St. Louis Republican has been permitted to print the subjoined letter, writ, ten by Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, to a friend in St. Louis:

INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 18, 1874.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for your kind note of the 7th, which I received upon my return after an absence of a week. I think your suggestions are of the greatest importance. Although the political change has extended over the whole country, and appears very positive, yet a reaction will surely set in if we disappoint the people in their just expectations. To make our success permanent, we must observe moderation and wisdom. The Republican party can not destroy us, but we can destroy ourselves. Very truly yours.

T. A. HENDRICKS.

THE verdict in the safe burglary trial has not had much effect on public sentiment. The Boston Advertiser says the trial "has revealed a state of professional dishonor unparalled in this country," and thinks that at the next trial "there is a chance that some important witnesses will be found, and we shall then see whether there has been any hidden motive which interested others than those whose hands have yet been discovered, in clearing men who, whether innocent or guilty, have been protected by most suspicious and extraordinary methods." Can that be understood as a reflection upon the President for inviting Harrington to a select White House gathering?

WHITTIER wrote a letter to a peace meeting in Charleston, recently in which he said: "No question of more importance has ever engaged the attention of the Christian statesman and philanthropist than the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. I have seen no argument against the proposed code calculated in the slightest degree to throw doubt upon its feasibility or to dampen the zeal of its advocates, or to diminish their faith in the promise, that every plant which our heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up. Our Christian civilization is a miserable misnomer, if it must always carry along with it the brutal barbarism of war—a survivor of the stone age and cannibalism."

THE colored people intend to hold a convention at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 8 for the purpose of attempting to secure the passage of the Civil-Rights bill. The colored leaders in the district have adopted a policy of proscription toward Republicans who are unwilling to vote for the bill with the school feature in it. During the entire campaign the names of the Republicans who voted against the bill were printed in a black list in the leading colored newspaper here, and an agent of the Colored Club visited several of the Congressional districts of the Republicans who voted against the bill, and endeavored to defeat them by working for the Democratic candidates. This is especially true of William Walter Phelp's district and of some districts in the South.

ONE of the subjects which is likely to come before Congress this winter is the project for extending or remodeling the older portion of the capitol building. Two thousand dollars were appropriated at the last session for plans for this architectural improvment. Two sets have been prepared—one by Mr. Clark, the present architect of the capital, and another by Mr. T. U. Walter, of Philadelphia, his predecessor, who was the designer of the two new wings of the capitol. He has prepared two schemes. The first contemplates the extension of the east front of the central portion, for a distance of 270 feet, completely changing the present ensemble, and giving an immense interior space, in which room would be found for the national library, now cramped for room in its quarters on the western side of the building. The other idea is to extend both the east and west fronts about 100 feet, giving largely increased accommodations for the library in its present location, and providing a number of large rooms in the easterly portion of the building, for miscellaneous purposes. This plan contemplates a grand colonnade, extending the whole length of the east front, from wing to wing, but preserving the present irregular conformation of the facade in a modified form. It provides a new private passage-way between the Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives, running across the eastern side of the building, and private entrances from each wing to the library on the western side. The perspective view of the latter plan shows the capitol building a grand architectural union, from whatever side it is viewed, and is regarded with much favor. The library committee of the Senate will present a report to that body at an early day.

THE CRAZY EDITOR OF SHREVEPORT "EXPLAINS."

[Richmond Enquirer.]

The Shreveport Times, which recommended the assassination of the Radical candidates in Louisiana rather than they should be permitted to hold office, has been induced, by the universal indignation its proposition gave rise to throughout the South, to attempt an explanation, which it does as follows:

"We made the proposition in the interest of peace, of law, order and the public good, and we now urge our people to bear it in mind, and if the returning board "counts in" men whom they defeated at the polls, then, unless the defeated candidates promptly and fully repudiate the action of the board as a fraud, kill them."

We don't see that this mends the matter. The lunatic asylum is the only place for the man who, occupying the place of a public instructor, counsels assassination as a remedy for any political evil. This fanatic may think he is a good Southern man, but he is one of the worst enemies of this section, no matter what his motive may be.

NOT MUCH HOPE FOR THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

[National Republican, (Washington Adm. Organ.]

In these columns we have been advocating for two years the construction by the General Government of the great water routes between the interior and the seaboard, which were clearly and forcibly pointed out in Mr. Windom's report a year ago. The Convention now in session in our sister city will demand from Congress a prompt beginning of the work. We have very little faith, however, that anything will be done in the direction indicated; that we shall have either a bold or vigorous policy upon anything calculated to help the party, or enable it to regain the confidence and support of the people. We have no idea that the party will do anything except drift, as it has been drifting for years.

A BERKS county lunatic, named Benjamin Lechler, has been confined in a room of his father's house for seventeen years.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Lochiel iron works at Harrisburg, have started on full time.

MR. JOHN B. HAY of Johnstown, has in possession a coin bearing date of 1123.

W. D. WOOD & CO., McKeesport, started ten knobbling fires on Monday, paying the men reduced wages.

ONE hundred families were rendered homeless by the incendiary fire at Karns City, Butler county, on Wednesday last.

A NEW iron ore found in Perry county has been tested by Mr. Hollenbush, of Reading, with a yield of over fifty per cent of iron.

JUDGE BUCHER of Union county, has decided that there is no law for the arrest and confinement of tramps under the plea of vagrancy.

By the bursting of a fly-wheel at the Allentown rolling mill, on the 25th ult., one man was instantly killed and six others seriously injured.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made in Philadelphia for the construction of another monster elevator, of equal if not superior capacity to the one just completed.

THE largest shipment of coal ever made from the Monongahela river in one month was in April, 1872, when 17,468,000 bushels (of 80 lbs.) were sent to the lower markets.

GENERAL JAMES PIERCE, of Sharpsville, the leading iron master of the Shenango Valley, died Wednesday morning, in consequence of injuries received by a fall a few days ago.

THE sheriff advertises the Barree Forge property, Huntingdon county, at public sale on the 22d December. Besides the works, it comprises 9,286 acres of farm and mountain lands.

ON the 18th of this month it is proposed to hold a grand shooting-match at East Conemaugh, the lists to be open to marksmen from Blair, Huntingdon, Westmoreland, and Somerset counties.

THE new railroad between Selinsgrove and Mifflintown, on the Juniata river, will be completed by next summer. There is but little grading to be between Freeburg and Mifflintown, and what remains can easily be finished by January 1, 1875.

MR. HYLAND agent of the Union Pipe Line Company was attacked by thieves on Wednesday, near Karns City and robbed of $550 in greenbacks. The highwaymen fired two shots at him, one of which passed through his hat, and the other struck him on the leg.

THE statement published, that the entire working force of the Reading Railroad Co.'s shops in Reading would shortly resume working full time, is erroneous. The hours are very much reduced, and may be cut still shorter. On the 21st ult. operations at all the collieries of the company, except ten, were stopped for an indefinite time.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Niles Iron Company is boring for gas.

THE Gaylord rolling mill started up on the 19th ult.

THE municipal taxes of Toledo amount to $1,005 143.

THE Hubbard, Ohio, rolling mill has ceased operations.

THE grub worm has badly damaged a large portion of the wheat in Stark county.

SEVEN prisoners escaped from the city prison at Lancaster one day recently while the Marshal was at dinner.

THE track on the Painesville and Youngstown Narrow Guage railroad is laid to Youngstown and the road is nearly completed.

THE Anderson Sash Balance Company of this city, are shipping balances for the great Union depot at Columbus, Ohio. There are over 600 windows to be supplied.

THE steeple of St. Xavier's Catholic church, in Cincinnati, will be, when completed, 320 feet high from the ground, and will cost $50,000. It will be, it is said, the highest and finest in America.

THE water works trustees, of Akron have elected E. S. Cheesbro, of Chicago, consulting engineer, and will at once proceed to erect water works in Akron. They are also to provide a system of sewerage. The proposed water works will cost about $300,000.

THE Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune says: We have reliable information that the Pennsylvania Company will lay the iron on the Mansfield, Coldwater and Michigan railroad to Napoleon, and insure regular trains to that place, as the stockholders make the road bed and bridges ready for the iron. There is but 400 feet of earth work to do, and some bridges to build, the total cost of which will not exceed $17,000, which, divided between Tiffin, Fostoria, Jerry City, Weston and Napoleon, would not be felt.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, November 3.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to repeal all laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors and providing a system for the sale of such liquors. The bill proposes to divide the places where liquors are sold into five classes, each of which shall be registered and pay a stipulated fee yearly of from ten dollars to $200, according to the class and variety of liquors they propose to sell. The keepers of such places are forbidden to sell to minors or drunkards, or to allow loungers or riotous conduct about their places, and to be liable for all damages, and the cancellation of their registration.

RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Mr. Worthington introduced a bill amendatory to the school system. Its provisions radically change the character of the school system as at present practiced. It declares that the English alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, conversation and elocution shall be the only branches taught. It restricts the age of pupils to a period between seven years and sixteen years. The State aid is to be distributed to the several cities and counties not according to the population but on the average attendance of scholars during the school term or year as the case may be. It provides for the careful noting of the daily attendance and enumeration of children between the ages during which they may attend school.

In the House a bill was introduced to amend the Adair law so as to require ten days notice to be given to liquor sellers either in the presence of witnesses or by filing with the corporation clerk.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, December 3.—The Senate to-day passed a bill prohibiting the taking of loan bonds for State lands.

The Governor to-day sent a special message to the Legislature recommending the organization of bureaus of mining, manufacture, agriculture and immigration, all to be under the superintendence of the Commissioner of the State lands.

The locomotive "Leonard Case" of the C. C. C. & I. R. R. exploded at Delaware, Ohio, on Friday night, while standing at the depot. Fireman Wm. Hutchins, Jr., son of the engineer, was scalded so badly that he will probably die. Several bystanders were more or less injured; none seriously. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

TWO BUMBLE-BEES.

Two bumble-bees, in coats of gold,
Once met upon a rose, I'm told,
And searched its sweetness, fold on fold.

One was a grumbler; the other went
About his work in rare content,
For labor was his element.

"Buzz, buzz," quoth one, "it doesn't pay
To toil so hard from day to day.
Leisure is best; I'd rather play.

"Of what use is it, after all?
Our labors unto nothing fall;
The task is hard, the gain is small.

"We never share in what we hive;
We work that idle men may thrive,
I feel the sorest bee alive."

"Buzz, buzz, good neighbor, would you, then,
Be idle just because of men?
Up! up! and to your toil again.

"Must he who labors, foolish elf,
Think but to benefit himself,
To heap with gain his narrow shelf?

"What makes our striving doubly dear,
Is that some others it may cheer,
Known or unknown, afar or near.

"Such labor bringeth sweetest ease.
And maketh, too—the world agrees—
The best of men, the best of bees!"

RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

A BRIDGE ON THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD GIVES WAY WITH TWO TRAINS UPON IT.

[Baltimore Papers, December 1.]

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a startling accident occurred on the Northern Central Railroad near the Relay House, seven miles from Baltimore. As the York accommodation train, consisting of two coaches and a baggage car, which left the Calvert street station at 3:30 o'clock was passing north, and the Cockeysville accommodation, consisting of one coach and a baggage car due at Calvert street station at 4:30 o'clock was coming south, while on the bridge just north of the Relay House, crossing Roland Run, the bridge gave way, precipitating the tanks and baggage cars of both trains into the water below, which is almost twenty feet in depth, also submerging the ends of the first two passenger cars of each train.

The scene in the cars, as they fell with the bridge, was a most painfully alarming one, and it is only a wonder that many were not killed or greatly injured. Fortunately, as these cars were the smoking cars, they were occupied entirely by men, and there were no ladies or children to encounter the rude shocks or dangers. As the bridge gave way and the passengers felt themselves falling, all sprang to their feet and made a simultaneous rush toward the rear door. The shock as the forward end of the car struck the bottom of the lake was so great that all who were then scrambling forward were jerked violently toward the submerged end of the cars, except as they managed to seize hold of the seats. Then commenced a fearful scramble for the upper end, which rested against the abutments. Every man was for himself, and struggled for his own life regardless of all else. The incline of the car was so steep that it was not an easy task in the excitement to work upward, and many fell to the floor whilst their more fortunate companions scrambled over them. Men struggled over the backs of the seats fighting almost for feet room. Several in their wild haste broke through the windows, and fell into the lake, and but for the aid of those outside might have been drowned. Two ladies residing on the opposite side of the lake seeing the disaster, bravely jumped into a small skiff and paddled across, and rendered efficient service in rescuing three men and a boy who had fallen into the water.

The news of the accident spread with amazing rapidity, and in less than five minutes over fifty persons had assembled around the wreck. As soon at the officers of the trains supposed thay all the passengers were safe, thes turned their attention to the baggage-cars, which were almost entirely submerged. It was at first supposed that the occupants of these cars had been all killed, but this fear was dispelled in a few minutes by a series of lusty yells which came from the interior of the baggage-car belonging to the north-bound train. At first no answer could be received from the occupants of the baggage-car on the south-bound train, but a moment or so later a slight rapping was heard against the roof of this car, and it was then known that there was still some one alive within. The train hands quickly procured axes, and in less time than it takes to relate it holes were chopped in the roofs of the baggage cars. During the operation the greatest excitement existed among the passengers, and the crowd was increased every moment by fresh arrivals from the surrounding farmhouses and country residences. The men engaged in cutting a hole in the roof of the north-bound baggage-car completed their work first, and on piercing through the hole they had made they saw the interior of the car filled with water, while small boxes, trunks, and packages were floating around. Mr. Harrison, the baggage-master, and a passenger named Edward Kite were in the car, and although badly bruised, were found to be not seriously injured. As these men were dragged out the passengers gave a rousing cheer, and at the same moment the workmen on the south bound baggage car succeeded in breaking through the roof of the car, when a sickening sight met their gaze. The body of a man was found among the baggage in a terribly mangled condition, while the groans of another victim could be heard proceeding from the middle of the car.

The first man rescued was the baggage master, a Mr. Curtis. Next came a badly wounded man, whose groans were heart rending, and whose injuries were supposed to be necessarily fatal. This man, whose name is George Weisner, had his left leg shockingly mashed and lacerated and the right limb badly bruised. The dead body was then taken out with great difficulty, one man having to enter the water and lift the body up. The remains were found to be those of Mr. Upton Young, of Woodberry. The body was terribly mangled. The hands of the deceased still clutched the handles of a trunk with such force that the handles were cut off, as they could not be removed until after the body had been taken from the car. It appears that Weisner and Young were both passengers, and had got on the cars at Woodbery for the purpose of going on a hunting expedition. Mr Purdy, the engineer of the south-bound train, was severely bruised about the face and body, having been thrown out of the cab by the force of the shock when the bridge fell. Mrs. Jane Marshall, a lady passenger on the north-bound train, was severely injured about the body by being trampled upon in the excitement following the accident. Mr. Harvey Winder, of this city, a passenger on the south-bound train, was severely bruised and cut about the head by being pushed off the platform of a car. A number of persons in the passenger cars were thoroughly soaked with water, and had rather a cold bath for the season. The bridge gave way all at once and fell in one mass, where it lies at the bottom of the lake under the trucks of the baggage-cars and tenders.

AN INTERESTING MONUMENT.

"The Masonic fraternity in this city," says the Springfield Republican, "have appointed a committee to take measures for the preservation of that venerable landmark, the Wait monument, at the corner of Federal Square, on State street. The history and associations or the stone deserve perpetuation. It was erected by Joseph Wait, of Brookfield, in 1763, to mark the entrance to the Boston road. According to Dr. Alfred Booth, who collected and recorded the facts of its history in his historical sketches of Springfield, some years ago, the tradition is that Wait started for Boston, but mistook the road to 'Skipmuck,' now Chicopee Falls, for the Boston road, and nearly perished in a snow storm. Shortly after he caused the monument to be erected. It is about six feet high, two feet broad, and one foot thick, and on its face has Masonic emblems, the Latin motto, 'Virtus est sua merces,' and another, now illegible, though the first word, 'Pulsanti,' is still clear. Beneath is this inscription; 'Boston road. This stone is erected by Joseph Wait, of Brookfield, for the benefit of travelers, 1763.' The stone is a dark red, like the Longmeadow stone, but is thought to have come from the bed of the river; stone, in later years, were brought from Enfield Falls for the piers of the old bridge, and the stone tables of that time in the cemetery came, probably, from the same source. The cutting is credited to Nathaniel Brewer, the principal stone-cutter of that day.

"The monument was removed by Colonel Ripley, about twenty-five years ago, in arranging street lines, some twenty feet to the eastward of the original site. It has honorable scars to boast of, having been between two fires in the Shays rebellion. General Shepard and his company, and a single cannon, posted opposite the present site of Oliver church, fired upon the insurgents as they marched down the Boston road, and at once ended the Shays rebellion and scarred the stone. The bullet-marks have been partly filled up with some hard cement. General Shepard's company was made up of the very chivalry of Springfield, and it is recorded that a youngwoman, who saw them pass, said: "I shall not want to live any longer if all these young men are killed.' Of Joseph Wait little is known. The family settled in Watertown as early as 1637. One of the decendants, born in 1677, moved to Lyme, Ct., and was the ancestor of the present Chief-Justice Waite. The Joseph so indentified with the history of Springfield was born in 1732, and with John, his brother, two years older removed with their father to Brookfield in 1746, and the decendants of John are residents of North Brookfield to this day. Joseph married Martha Stone of Brookfield; but is supposed to have removed to New Jersey as early as 1769, and it is surmised that he might have been returning from a western prospecting tour at the time he was lost. Tradition reports him as worth considerable property."

A HOTEL WITH FOUR NUMBER SIX-TEENS.

[San Francisco Union.]

Among those who went down to San Francisco from Sacramento to attend the race, was Dave D. It was with great difficulty that he obtained a room Saturday evening, all the large hotels being crowded, but finally he secured one in an establishment on Third street, and then went with some other Sacramentans to the theater, &c., returning to the hotel at a pretty late hour. Ascending to his room he opened the door and entered, but to his surprise found a woman in possession before him. She didn't seem to be very much pleased, judging from the manner in which she yelled "Murder! Police! Landlord-r-r-d!" &c., Dave endeavored to explain, but she didn't want any explanation, and persisted in shouting vigorously, "Landlord, there's a man in my room! Help! Murder!" Occupants of other rooms began to make their appearance, and Dave, not relishing the idea of answering too many questions, rushed to the office of the hotel, and in language more emphatic that polite, inquired of the clerk what in San Francisco he meant by putting another person in his room. The clerk, who was of the Teutonic persuasion, responded that he had not done so, and inquired what room was meant. "What room!" roared Dave; "why, No. 16, that I engaged hours ago, and where there's a woman charging around as wild as a lunatic." "Oh!" ejaculated the clerk, explanatorily, "dér is four No. 16s in dis house."

A THANKSGIVING INCIDENT.

No incident of thanksgiving could have been better worth witnessing than one in the Massachusetts State Prison, where it is customary on this holiday to announce the pardons by the Governor. Over seven hundred convicts were gathered in the chapel, and were told by the Warden that an envelope which he held in his hand contained the orders to free four of them. Who were the favored four he did not know, he said, and while opening the packet perfect silence attested the intensity of interest. Not less than fifty of the prisoners, whose friends had been trying to gain the Governor's clemency, were hopefully expectant. The first name read, and greeted with hearty applause, was that of Timothy Cronin, an old man who had been there twelve years on a sentence for life. His wife had earned a home during his long imprisonment, and was waiting to take him to it. The second pardoned man was also a life prisoner, and his two sons and a daughter were there to take him home for a Thanksgiving dinner. The third and fourth were friendless fellows, whose good conduct in prison, had gained their pardon, and they looked almost sorry at parting with their fellow convicts.

"Is your intended husband in his conversation and carriage a consistent Christain?" asked a clergyman of a young lady who was soon to be married. "In his conversation he is very pious indeed, but I never saw him in his carriage," was the innocent reply.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

THE RAPE OF THALIA.

Half the rods and Saint Patrick were "of for the day,"
And the wit and the wine had begun to run high,
When they suddenly heard, with a look of dismay,
From the heights of Olympus old Jupiter cry:

"Ho! to arms! Horse and foot. Man the walls!
Close the gates!
Seize the Muses, whatever the jades are about,
And stick them in limbo, despite of the Fates.
For there's treason among them, and I'll stamp it out!"

It now became certain, from all that was known,
That what caused the red clouds and so fearful a racket
Was a charge just preferred, at the foot of the throne,
By three glorious Celestials, Payne, Forrest and Hackett.

It set forth that Thalia had wantonly dared
To treat them as if they were natives of Zama,
Having turned up her nose, and quite coolly declared,
That she would not inspire the "American drama."

When Jupiter read it, he—trembling with ire—
Snapt his teeth, just as if they belonged to a beagle,
And exclaimed, "What! the huzzy! refuse to inspire
The people to whom I have lent my best eagle!

"Ho! out there! Let Tantalus have some salt cod!
I'll punish all rebels; that you may rely on,
Let Sisyphus carry that stone in a hod!
And let somebody rock-oil the wheel of Ixion.

"Ho! saddle a thunderbolt, Mercury, I say!
'Tis swifter than winged cap or sandal, and tougher,
And seek for Thalia, and bear her this way,
And if she cuts up any didos, handcuff her."

Now, when Jupiter nods, gods, in squads, bound whole rods,
And so Mercury flew off with some ten or eleven;
But ere noon he came back, not so spy by long odds,
For Thalia was not to be found in all heaven!

And, besides, those who should have reported the case,
Her eight loving sisters, declared, with a scoff,
That they scarcely could tell when they last saw her face,
Though, of late, they had b'lieved some one carried her off!

It was now that the shout and fierce light fill'ed the sky,
Which the rev'lers though treading their roseate mazes,
Knew was Jupiter's voice, and the glare of his eye,
And that something had set the "old man" mad as blazes!

So they all in an instant sprang clean to their feet—
Save Saint Patrick, who just had replenished his cup—
And taking a funny B line to the street,
They, at once, in amazement, found out what was up.

Soon the warders were perched on the outermost walls
Among blue-winged police that were ripe for a job;
While the frightened Hesperides fled from their stalls,
And left all their apples a prey to the mob!

Doors were bolted and shutters were quickly put up,
While some, who had heard not the summons aright,
Being aware that Saint Patrick was "taking a sup,"
Just believed it was "only a bit of a fight."

But the word from Olympus had come down too late;
For an old warder's wife said her husband had told her
That, a few nights before, they slipped out of his gate,
A strange wight with a long, lively bag on his shoulder!

When this became known it increased the uproar,
And multitudes after the kidnapper sped;
But soon all, save Mercury, came back once more;
With a *non est inventus*! and shake of the head.

But he, like the rest, now return'd home again,
Sad and musing at each weary step that he took,
Till before the dread "father of gods and of men"
He appeared with a terribly woe-begone look!

"Have you got her!" said Jupiter, still all on fire,
"Or the blackguard that carried her off in the sack!"
"I have seen her," said Mercury, "seen her, dread sire!" "
But, alas, she refuses, point blank, to come back,"

"And where?" cried his Majesty, looking quite wild.
"Tell me where? 'til I pelt them with lightning and thunder!
Speak! you vagabond; speak! Don't you know she's my child?
No time must be lost! We must tear them asunder,"

"Sire, I've traveled," said Mercury, "faithful and fast,
And sought my half-sister from Pekin to Cork,
And where do you think that I found her at last?
With a fellow called Boucicault, down in New York."

Now, when Jupiter heard what was said by his son,
He sprang into the air forty feet off his throne;
And forgetting his daughter, and all she had done,
Gave himself up to one consternation alone.

With a terrible roar and a stride of ten yards,
"What!" he cried, while the skies with his lightnings were riven;
"Down to Tartarus sweep all the warders and guards!
What, in thunder! an Irishman let into heaven!"

JAMES MCCARROLL.

"MIGNON" FROM A NEW STAND POINT.

The Saturday Night of Cincinnati gives the following as the operatic history of "Mignon:" "Mignon, the daughter of noble parents, was stolen by gypsies when a child. Her mother dies of grief, while her father, Lotario, forsakes his home, joins a minstrel band and makes extensive tours throughout the West and South, in the vain hope of some night detecting his child among the audience. As 'end men' he got off a good many jokes he was accustomed to employ in his own ancestral home, trusting that, however dead they might fall on the general ear, yet if chance brought his daughter to the show she would see the point, and perhaps recognize him. Mignon led a wandering life for years with the gypsies, all unconscious of her birth and origin. The chief, Giarno, used her harshly. One day Wilhelm, a young theological student on his travels, witnessed Giarno's ferocity, and pitying her, bought Mignon of her cruel master. This of course was before the terrible logic of events banished slavery from the States and Territories. Mignon very naturally fell in love with her protector, but Wilhelm, unconscious of this, had become fascinated with Filina, who was attached to a variety show. The show, by the way, had been engaged to appear at a neighboring castle, where a grand fete was to be given in honor of the Exposition Commissioners, tickets twelve dollars. Wilhelm was among the invited guests, chiefly because he had nothing to do with the Exposition and was in no way connected with the City Government. Mignon accompanies her new master to the castle, and is filled with jealous rage when she beholds his attentions to Filina, who had made a great hit with her songs and dances. She is about to fling herself into a lake adjoining the castle, when her father, still disguised as a minstrel by means of a wide shirt-collar and big diamond pin, appears on the scene and executes a banjo solo on a jewsharp. She falls into his arms and invokes his counsel—the regular city council not then being in session. In the vehemence of her emotion she implores that vengeance might overtake the house, now ringing with applause over her hated rival's success in singing 'Mulligan Guards.' The minstrel disappears; and immediately after a lurid glare illumines the scene—he has fired the castle! It is the most remarkable instance on record of an unconcious father's heart warming to the point of setting fire to a castle. A scene of terrible confusion ensues. Mignon suddenly recollects that she had left her back hair lying on the bureau, rushes in to secure it, and would have perished had not Wilhelm, who had been her helm in many a stormy passage, plunged in among the flames and borne her fainting forth, three others having fainted before she did. We next find Mignon in Lotario's manorial residence on the banks of an Italian lake. Latoria had given up the minstrel business and returned to his old home taking Mignon with him. He shows her a casket in which was kept her childish trinkets, a doll with the head sucked off, an india-rubber rattle, and a baby-jumper. She recognized them at once, and then Lotario knew she was his long lost daughter. Wilhelm discovered that he loved her and they were happy. They pass their evenings delightfully, Wilhelm pursuing his theological studies, while Mignon tells the fortunes of their guests in gypsy attire, and her father gives them capital delineations in negro minstrelsy."

HOW IT ORIGINATED.

It is very seldom that a rumor is traced to its source, but the story of the death of Queen Victoria, which was recently circulated, appears to be an exception. The origin of this canard is accounted for by a correspondent of a Liverpool paper, who writes: "The rumor about the Queen's alarming illness had its origin in the following circumstances: In a certain London newspaper office there is a biography of the Sovereign, which was written ten years ago, and the editor, with the provident fore-thought of his class, deemed it desirable that it should be revised and brought down to date. It was given out to one of the staff, and duly revised and corrected. The editor thought it would be well to see the article in type, and he gave it out to be set up. A compositor happened to see the notice when it was in type, read the solemn and affecting announcement with which it opened, and immediately proceeded to disseminate the melancholy intelligence. As soon as the story was fairly set agoing it traveled in all directions, and underwent all sorts of modifications. In one of its forms it reached the ears of some credulous correspondents and thus obtained a wide circulation all over the country."

INHUMAN MEANNESS.

In a certain town in Rhode Island the parents of two children, a boy and a girl, died, leaving them to the cold charities of the world. A meeting of the local authorities was held to decide upon some action that would relieve the town of the expense of supporting the children. The matter was discussed freely, and at an adjourned meeting held at a private residence the, children were required to be present, and this was the way in which the case was managed. The boy was called to go into an adjoining room, where he would find a man asleep, in a certain pocket of whose clothing was a five-cent piece, which he was to bring to the committee. The boy obeyed the order. The girl was sent to another room where a woman was sleeping, from whose pocket a piece of money or scrip was to be taken. She also obeyed the instructions given her, and the children were afterward arrested upon a charge of petty larceny, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the state reformatory school during their minority.—[Cor. Providence Journal.

LAUGHTER IN THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.

George Wildey, a boy, had pleaded guilty, in the Special Sessions New York, to the charge of stealing another boy's clothes. He had been sentenced to the House of Refuge, and an officer was leading him out. The robbed boy timidly suggested that he wanted the clothes.

"George," said Justice Otterbourg, severely, "you must return the things you stole."

"When?" queried George.

"Have you got them with you?" asked his Honor.

"Yes, sir," said George.

"Then return them immediately."

"I can't."

"Why can't you?"

"Cause—"

"Cause what?"

"Cause they're trowsers, and I've got 'em on."

"Sergeant," shouted his Honor, rapping vigorously, "stop the laughing in this court room."

WIFE-CATCHING.

The marriage ceremony is performed curiously by the Esquimaux. When a boy kills a polar bear, it is considered sufficient proof of his ability to maintain a family; he is therefore told to go and catch a wife. Watching his opportunity at night, he pounces upon a victim, and attempts to carry her off; she, however, struggles and shrieks, until she has collected round her a group of sympathizers. She then turns upon her captor, and bites and scratches until he is compelled to release her; then she darts into the crowd and attempts to escape. The expectant bridegroom follows her, but not unmolested. All the old women take scourges of seal skin and flagellate him unmercifully as he passes, making at the same time every effort to arrest him in his course. If despite these little impediments to matrimonial bliss, he should catch his victim, the biting and scratching scene is renewed, and in all probability he is compelled to release her, and the chase with its attendant discomforts, is resumed. Should he overcome all obstacles, the third capture proves effectual, and the victim, ceasing her struggles, is led away amid the acclamations and rejoicings of the assembled multitude.

LARD ON A RAILROAD TRACK.

Some unknown parties squandered a bucket of lard on the railroad track a mile above town a few weeks ago, and at the lower end of the greasing stuck up a placard, which, when the train arrived and the head-light shone upon it, revealed these terrible words: "Blow, d—n you, blow." The engineer did blow. He blowed his engine whistle and he blowed his own private whistle, and he blowed out such language that his chance for eternal salvation is not worth a tinker's denunciation. The train came to a dead halt, train hands and passengers were put to work sanding the track, and by the aid of a yoke of steers borrowed from Mrs. Fannie Woodruff, the train was put in motion. It got to Macon an hour behind time. That engineer has resigned. If he will come up here we will run him for Coroner.—[Griffin (Geo.) News.

For The Post.

TRANSPLANTED.

A tiny bud so sweet—so fair!
Jesus has gathered for his own,
And borne above, with tender care,
To blossom near the Father's throne.

Savior, the tiny bud is thine;
I question not Thy sovereign power!
Content, the few brief months were mine,
To fondly watch the opening flower.

Oh keep the flower safe for me,
Sheltered in heaven's golden clime;
I fain would all its beauty see,
E'er it is touched by changing time.

Oft do I miss my flowret sweet—
My little birdling from the nest—
But soon my babe I hope to meet,
And fold him once more to my breast.

The fragrant lips once more to kiss,
That met my own, with touch of love.
Fair smiling one! Oh it is bliss
To know that thou art safe above.

Safe in the New Jerssalem, fair
Where pain and grief can never come,
And I shall find thee smiling there,
When the dear master calls me home.

Lebanon, Dec. 3d, 1874. H.

JAPANESE FANS.

For the manufacture of the common, flat, gaudy fans now sent in such great numbers to the United States, a soft kind of scrub bamboo is selected, cut in lengths, split into from sixteen to thirty or even sixty tiny splints, and then easily flattened out, ready to receive the paper, which is already printed and cut into the required shape. To make the picture-paper, the design is first drawn by the artist on thin paper. This is pasted on a slab of wood and engraved, and the pictures are printed off by laying the paper on the block and pressing it smooth. They have printed for centuries in Japan without presses. The colors are put on by means of sometimes as many as twenty different blocks. The pictured papers are then pasted over the frames. Sometimes musk or other perfume is laid between the sheets. The picture on Japanese fans sent to America usually represent native scenery, life, and costumes. People outside of Japan think them, in most cases, caricature or grotesque exaggeration. On the contrary, though a certain mannerism pervades them, they are wonderfully true to fact. One must be in the Land of the Gods itself (Japan) to realize how very correct, even to minute particulars, they are. Of course, in Japan, as elsewhere, dead "old masters" still sways the sceptre over the living artist, and guide his pencil into lines never found in nature; but; in general, the almost miscroscopic accuracy of detail and truth of scene are acknowledged by all who study Japanese life, character and scenery. A favorite subject on these fans is the *geisha*, or singing-girl, and her still more frail sister, who in Japan, strange to say, stays in her own place and never appears in public to ply her trade, and is always known by her resplendent apparel, with her girdle tied in front, and her glory of shame, a multitude of tortoise shell hair-pins, stuck in her hair.

The faces of men, with ultra oblique eyes and blue scalps—representing shaven skin where hair ought to grow—are actors, and the expressions of their countenances are scarcely exaggerated. Japanese warriors, mediæval heroes, and numerous events in the life of these men, in which the sword plays a prominent part, are also favorite subjects for the pencil of the native fan-artist. Famous scenery is also gloriously depicted, and temples, dwellings, and all classes and conditions of Japanese people are represented. Poems, quotations, etc., are sometimes seen on the fans, but usually the mixed Chinese and Japanese writing seen towards the edge of the fan is the name of the drawing master, and a note or two of description of the picture.—[Appleton's Journal.

ECCENTRIC WEDDINGS.

A London paper says: "Some few years ago a somewhat picturesque procession might have been met in one of the most densely populated parts of the metropolis. It consisted of a dozen couples, headed by a newly married pair, who were returning from the church in which the wedding ceremony had been performed. The members of the procession were profusely adorned with artificial flowers, the men wearing garlands round their hats, while in front of the bride and bridegroom marched the father of the bride triumphantly carrying something like a small May pole. Upon inquiry it appeared that both husband and wife, as well as their friends, were artificial flower makers. On another occasion the clergyman was astonished at finding an old tin coffee-pot forming a prominent object in the wedding procession, which slowly marched down one of the aisles towards the chancel. Still more astonished was the worthy minister when, the wedding ceremony over, the whole of the party knelt down and, with the antiquated coffee-pot in their midst, sang a hymn of thanksgiving. At first he began to have grave doubts respecting their sanity, but a few words of explanation speedily set his mind at rest. It appeared that after the death of the bridegroom's father, a man of most eccentric habits, no traces could be discovered of some money which he was known to have secretly saved. Unwilling to marry his sweetheat until he was enabled to provide a home for her, the son determined to proceed to America to seek his fortune, and with that view began clearing out the few articles of furniture left him by his father. Among these was an old coffee-pot, which he kicked contemptuously from him. In so doing the lid fell off, and a sovereign rolled out. This led to an examination of the contents of the despised utensil, which was found to consist of bank notes and coin to the amount of nearly £200. Of course there was no more talk of going to America, and as for the coffee-pot, it became regarded as a precious heirloom."

THE APPLE.

The apple, which is valued above all other fruit of Northern climates, is the descendent of the wild crab-tree, which is found generally in the Temperate Zone of both hemispheres. It is mentioned in the Bible, by Herodotus, and by Pliny, the latter of whom enumerates twenty varieties that were cultivated in his time. It was in extensive use by the Romans, and was probably introduced by them into England. After the establishment of Christianity, we find that the monks planted large orchards, and rendered the fruit common throughout the island. It was brought to new England by the early settlers, and orchards were set out by the colonists and the Indians in all the orginal States. The apple is now one of the most widely-diffused of fruit-trees, but it succeeds best in cooler parts of the Temperate Zone. It occurs in Arabia, Persia, the West Indies, and on the Mediterranean; but, in these countries, the fruit is small and inferior. It reaches its greatest perfection in the United States, were more than a million of acres are occupied with orchards. The value of the corn in 1870 was over $47,000,000. Large quantities of apples are exported from this country to England, China, and the East Indies.

The apple-tree is hardy and long lived. The best artificial varieties remain in good bearing condition from fifty to eighty years. In New England many specimens still yield fruit which are known to be nearly 200 years old. In England it is grown either as a standard tree, an espalier, or a wall tree, and is variously trained. It is usually grafted on crab-stocks, or sometimes on hawthorn-stocks and introduced into hedges. These are frequently dwarfed by using a low variety called the Paradise apple for a stock. When reduced to the size of a currant or gooseberry bush, these dwarfed trees will often bear abundantly. The wood of the apple-tree is hard, durable, and fine-grained. The fruit yields malic acid, which is used for medicinal purposes.

SURVEYORS SAVED BY A HORSE.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

Some years since, a party of surveyors had just finished their day's work in the northwestern part of Illinois, when a violent snow storm came on. They started for their camp, which was in a forest of about eighty acres in a large prairie, nearly twenty miles from any other trees. The wind was blowing very hard, and the snow drifting so as to nearly blind them.

When they thought they had nearly reached their camp, they all at once came upon footsteps in the snow. These they looked at with care, and found, to their dismay, that they were their own tracks. It was now plain that they were lost on the great prairie, and if they had to pass the night there, in the cold and snow, the chance was that not one of them would be alive in the morning. While they were shivering with fear and cold, the chief man caught sight of one of their horses, a gray pony known as Old Jack.

Then the chief said; "If any one can show us our way to camp, out of this blinding snow, Old Jack can do it. I will take off his bridle and let him loose, and we can follow him. I think he will show us our way back to camp."

The horse, as soon as he found himself free, threw his head and tail in the air, as if proud of the trust that had been put upon him. Then he snuffed the breeze, and gave a loud snort, which seemed to say, "Come on, boys. Follow me. I'll lead you out of this scrape." He then turned in a new direction, and trotted along, but not so fast that the men could not follow him. They had not gone more than a mile when they saw the cheerful blaze of their camp fires, and they gave a loud huzza at the sight, and for Old Jack.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

A London journal describes a recent balloon ascent, for the purpose of trying a machine for ascertaining the course of the wind when above the clouds and when the earth is concealed. On these occasions, although the balloon may be sailing at the rate of forty miles an hour, yet from the clouds both above and below the aerial vessel being wafted at precisely the same rate as balloon, the latter appears to be anchored in space and utterly devoid of motion. The compass marks the four quarters as faithfully as ever, but for all the travelers themselves can discover they are absolutely stationary. To obviate this inconvenience, which is sometimes also very hazardous, as the aeronauts on emerging through the clouds may find that their globe has changed its track, and that they are over the sea when least expected, Captain Burnaby brings the attraction of the earth to bear on a machine which should under such circumstances enable the aeronauts to map out their course. The invention consists of two small silk parachutes, attached by a winding reel of cord some thirty yards in length to each other. One of these parachutes being dropped over the side of the car, it instantly commences its downward course, but slowly, on account of the resistance of the atmosphere. In another second or so the second parachute is detached, and then the travellers, by means of their compass, can obtain the true line of their course by making on their chart the reverse parts to those on which the two parachutes are decending. The invention is said to have worked admirably.

PRESERVATION OF FRUIT.

The following method for the preservation of fruit has been patented in England. The fruit is placed in a vertical vessel in layers, separated by layers of pulverized white sugar, and is then covered with alcohol of 80 deg. Gay Lussac. After twelve hours the closed vessel is inverted and the maceration allowed to continue for twelve to seventy-two hours, according to the nature of the fruit, which is then removed and allowed to drain and dry. About two pounds of sugar and two pounds of alcohol are recommended for four pounds of fruit.

VARIETIES.

SAYS the Prescott (Arizona) Miner: "Not a hired girl is to be had for love, money, or both."

AT a recent sale of rare coins an American dollar of the year 1804 is said to have been sold for $700.

ONE of the wedding presents of a young married couple of Indiana recently was 170 bushels of coal.

THE manufacturers of artificial ice at San Francisco made last year, it is said, a net profit of $150,000 on their patent.

TWO troublesome young men having left St. Charles, Michigan, a number of the citizens of that place publish a card expressing joy.

A CYNICAL son-in-law sneered when he came to the head-line in his newspaper, "A Mother's Love Compels Her to Take a Perilous Voyage."

A STOCK company in Springfield, Mass., proposes to furnish constant and profitable mechanical employment to the shareholders, as well as homes at the lowest possible cost. The project is the conception of workingmen, and does not seem to be speculative.

THE Paris police has forbidden the use of certain streets to people with velocipedes, and commanded that in all others they must carry bells by day like sleighs, and a lantern by night.

ANOTHER American prima donna has made her debut. Anna Hill, a young American lady, recently closed a successful operatic engagement at Treviglio, Italy. A correspondent of a Milan paper speaks in high terms of her performances.

THE other day a drove of one thousand turkeys passed through Barre, Vt., driven like so many sheep. When night fell, all would, by general consent, leave the road and take to the fences, and their drivers had to wait till morning, for they could get them no further.

ONE hundred seats in the new Globe Theatre, in Boston, have been sold for one thousand dollars each, the buyers to hold them perpetually. Admission to these seats may be given away or resold, at the discretion of the owners. The choice of locations has been decided by lot.

THE impending engagement is announced of Prince Wilhelm, of Wurtemberg, the heir-apparent of the Wurtemberg crown, to Princess Mary of Prussia, eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Carl. Prince Wilhelm is a major in the Prussian Hussars, and has been living for several years at Potsdam.

THE Czar of Russia, who is rumored to be insane, is now in his fifty-seventh year having been born on the 29th of April, 1818. He is known to be of a melancholic temperament, and on several previous occasions is reported to have suffered from severe fits of mental depression.

EXQUISITE designs for ear-rings and necklaces in crystal are displayed in the jewelers' windows. The fashion to set diamonds in crystal, as in onyx several years ago, has revived abroad, and some of the largest solitares hang in hoops of the smoked, pale lilac or ame thyst.

FOR a highly original method of punishing young lady pupils commend us to Herman Summers, of Peekskill. He has been arrested for violently biting the ear of one of his girls, and he is said to have been in the habit of biting his pupils' ears after scolding them, for some time. If remonstrated with, he would laugh and say that he would as soon eat a good square meal of girls' ears as of anything else.

A PHYSICIAN of North Guilford, Conn., recently attempted to collect a bill of $50 for professional services, when it was offset by a formidable bill for dinners, horse baitings, presents of milk, fruit and vegetables, all of which had been rendered ostensibly out of good will. Strange to say, the patient's offset was held valid in a New Haven Court, and the doctor had to pay $7 to get square.

A MAN in Coos county, N. H., ordered a barrel of poor whiskey of a Portland, Me., firm, and it went like hot cakes among his neighbors. One night he had a dance, and the liquor was all used up. Not long after the owner received a letter from the Portland house, saying, "Send back the barrel we sent you last week at our expense immediately. By mistake we sent you burning fluid instead of whiskey."

THE easiest and simplest remedy for chapped hands is found in every one's kitchen closet, and is nothing more than common starch. Reduce it to an impalpable powder, put it in a muslin bag, and keep it in the table drawer. Whenever you take your hands out of the dish-water or suds wipe them dry with a soft towel, and while yet damp, shake the starch bag all over them and rub it in. The effect is most agreeable.—[Ex.

THE "bell-punch," invented to keep car conductors honest, has been beaten. Two kinds of spurious bells have been made and sold to imitate the "true-ring." One of these is carried in the palm of the left hand, and the other up the sleeve. Several conductors have been found using these articles, one of whom confessed that he kept two bank accounts! The companies will have to try again—ingrained or confirmed dishonesty is hard to beat. When, moreover, men with two or three aliases are found as conductors on the New York Third-avenue road, it is a pretty good sign that there is something wrong.—[Brooklyn Argus.

AN amusing conversation is reported as having occurred between a cockney who lately crossed from Canada to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and a back driver. The cockney first inquired as to the population and form of government of Ogdensburg. On being informed that it was an incorporated city whose chief executive officer was a Mayor, he inquired: "And does the Mayor wear the insignia of office?" "Insignia! What's that?" asked the astonished hackman. "Why, a chain about his neck," explained the cockney. "Oh, bless you, no!" responded the other, greatly relieved. "He's perfectly harmless, and goes about loose!"

BLACKWOOD has turned Professor Tyndall's Belfast address into rhyme. The following lines sum up a good deal of its philosophy:

First let us honor the atom, so lively, so wise, and so small,
The atomists next let us praise—Epicurus, Lucretius, and all.
Let us damn with faint praise Bishop Butler, in whom many atoms combined
To form that wonderful structure it pleased him to call his mind.
Last praise we that noble body to which for the time we belong.
'Ere yet the swift whirl of atoms has hurried us ruthless along.
The British Association, like the Leviathan, worshipped by Hubbes,
The incarnation of wisdom built up by our witless mobs,
Which will carry on endless discussions, when I and probably you
Have melted in infinite azure, and in short, till all is blue.

THE first day of the bombardment of Irun, says a Spanish correspondent, drew thousands of spectators to witness the engagement. All along the road which skirts the French side of the Bidassoa a row of carriages of every imaginable shape and style was drawn up, and many of the occupants were indulging in champagne and sandwiches, as if they were on the pleasantest of picnic excursions. It was not at all an unfrequent thing to hear a pretty Spanish or French girl saying, "I wish they'd go on quicker; this is such slow work." Several Americans and English who were present were none the less bloodthirsty, forgetting that although more rapid firing on either side would have intensified their own excitement, yet it would have increased the number of killed and wounded to a considerable extent.

Weekly Post.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE almost unanimous voice of the press is that the President's message is the flattest document of the kind that was ever sent to Congress.

HON. FRANCIS KERNAN of Utica, N. Y., is likely to be the next U. S. Senator from that State. He is the neighbor and personal friend of Mr. Seymour, who is using his influence for him.

GRANT asks Congress in his message to add two more judges to the Supreme Court. What devlitry has he in view that he wants to pack that tribunal again? Or is he afraid that some of the tools he placed there when he packed it last, are going back on him?

THE Beaver Radical says there is a bitter fight going on in the Allegheny delegation for positions. This is news. The delegation appears to be quite unconcerned as to the applicants for subordinate places, but no doubt is entertained, but that the members will vote all right when the time arrives.

PITTSBURGH seemed to be the last place in the country to feel the financial and commercial collapse of 1873, but from all appearances she is now fairly caught, and may be the last to get through. But we have a population full of energy and pluck, with undoubted credit and great resources, which will set all right in another year.

HON. W. P. SCHELL will contest the seat of Mr. Yutzy, Radical Senator elect from Bedford and Somerset, on the grounds that the election board of Milford township, Somerset county, was illegally constituted and the election is therefore illegal. If the township is thrown out, Mr. Schell is elected by seventy-five majority.

OF course, it was all right for seven hundred negroes to march with arms in their hands upon the city of Vicksburg with the intention of destroying the place and murdering the citizens. The men who drove them back and prevented them from accomplishing their purposes, are murderers of course, and the army must be sent there to punish them. No man has the right to be white in Mississippi.

THE example set by Railroad and other corporations to maintain their rights by physical force without waiting to have them determined by law, is dangerous and criminal. Coal diggers, puddlers, grangers or any other discontented element have the same right to extort their demands by brute force, and it would require but a bold leader, to set in motion for mischief at this moment, a large class of idle if not hungry men. It is nonsense to talk of security to person or property unless the law is recognized as the only arbiter and supreme power.

DID it ever strike the people of this country that it is in bad taste, to say the very least of it, for "Col." Fred Grant to be traveling around at the public expense, drawing his salary and doing nothing, while his father pockets a double salary, loating half the year at the sea side, after putting all the Grant family, to the remotest branches, into fat offices; and all this at a time when universal suffering overspreads the land, and tens of thousands of people are on the brink of starvation? It strikes us that the imperial style in which the reigning family carry on is in the worst kind of taste.

EVERY dabster in Congress must now have his whack at the financial question, which can only result in maintaining a feverish and unsettled condition of business affairs. The Senate is not likely to concur in any measure which the House proposes and the President has views altogether peculiar if not personal. In the mean time the country goes staggering along as best it can, bereft of any substantial relief from government. Hard times and heavy taxes must continue until we get back to where he started, a gold value for everything. Congressional tinkers will spout and scream and no help for it until the Democratic party takes the reins.

WHAT CAN A NEW PARTY DO?

There may be many who approve of the principles set forth by a number of gentlemen who met in Indianapolis on the 25th of November, who nevertheless may not feel prepared to become all at once members of a new political party, founded exclusively upon a particular system of public financial policy. The policy of advocating a sound system of finance, is one thing while the policy of forming a new political party is another thing. If it is proposed by the gentlemen who have taken the initation in this movement to ignore the claim of the Democratic party to the highest consideration of the people of the United States; they could not expect the great body of the Democracy to lay aside the time-honored, compact organization under the delusive hope of thereby impairing their strength as the party opposed to Radical corruption and in favor of honest government.

If these gentlemen are Democrats, we respectfully submit that no new political party is needed for the purpose of either sustaining or strengthening the Democratic organization. On the contrary, any new party of Democrats or of men entertaining true Democratic sentiments, could only have the effect of weakening the great party of the country. It would appear to be something arranged in the interest of particular men rather than a proper movement to advocate sound principles.

If on the other hand, the gentlemen who are making this movement belong to the ranks of the Radicals, or to the Republicans, we say Democrats have no right, and do wish to suggest anything in the premises. If the Radical party itself, will show a leaning toward sound principles of Government, we shall not object, but will hail them, rather, as embryo Democrats, who in due time may be taken into the fold.

If there is any one thing, at this time, in the politics of the day more patent than all others, it is this, that the only salvation for our Radical ridden country is through the Democratic party. Through the supremacy of Democratic principles.

If our country is to be redeemed from its present bad government; if fair, honest legislation, and Constitutional action are to take the place of partial and corrupt legislation and lawless action; we ask, how can it be accomplished, if not through the party of the people who desire the change? The Democratic party and no other, stood out against the tyranny of a cowardly but powerful Administration, when it required manly firmness, and the strongest feeling of right, to sustain it against the enemies of justice; and in that opposition to false principles was the only hope of this nation. But for the consistency of the Democratic party, when in the governmental minority, we should by this time have before us the spectacle of a land entirely given over to unprincipled legislators, and in the hands of thieving officers from the highest to the lowest grade.

That the popular mind has at last awakened to the true condition of affairs, is due, wholly, to the never-ceasing warnings of the Democratic press, and especially the press of the North. It is not surprising that the Democrats of the South well-nigh dispaired of ever obtaining any show of justice from the North, with a powerful and unscrupulous party stamping its heel upon the necks of all who would not bow and cringe. It is not surprising that many good men in the North feared that all efforts were unavailing; but, at last, day has dawned, and the great party of revolutionary power, the proud Radical organization, corrupt to the core, is disintegrating from its inherent rottenness; is tottering to its final fall. Is this a time to be talking of organizing a new party? No, it is the time when those who would be free from Radical slavery, and Radical corruption, should rally to the support of the only party of the people. It is only now, having by the popular will secured a majority of Democratic and Conservative Congressmen in the Forty-fourth Congress, that we have obtained a voice in the National Councils. We have been cheated out of it year after year in the grossest and most unconstitutional manner, ever since the close of the war. One more Congress, potent for evil, is yet to act, before the voice of the Democracy can be heard excepting in useless protests. That vicious Congress has yet a vicious President, ready to do whatever may seem profitable in his own eyes. There is only the merest possibility, that Radical members who are politically dead, and a President who can no longer hope for an unbroken party support, may, at the last moment become patriotic, and insist upon some measures designed for the public good. Let them do it. The best men of all parties will rejoice if they do; but this will benefit the party of the people. Every good act, now, of this expiring Administration, will be but heaping coals of fire upon the heads of the Radical leaders. So mote it be.

The duty of Democrats, all over the Union, North, South, East and West, is as plain as it should be imperative. It is to stand by our principles, and pay no attention to new fangled parties, or schemes which can only serve to throw disorder into our ranks, and to aid our political opponents. Let the forty-third Congress do what it may. If a respectable minority of Republicans in Congress advocate fair measures for the people, let Democrats support them. It is impossible that the Democratic party can ever be injured by its advocacy and support of good public measures, no matter what party may suggest or originate them.

Let the foundation be laid in the forty-third Congress, if it be possible, for the Democratic superstructure which is to arise in the succeeding Congress; when so many carpet-baggers, scalawags, and corrupt Radical politicians will disappear never more to be seen in power over our people.

It will be a glorious day, when our Southern brethren, our peers in all that makes men honorable and respected, can once more take their places among honest representatives, assembled from every quarter of the Union, and feel and know that they are again members of free States.

True, the negro question remains an unsettled inheritance. Yes, and so it would remain forever, more and more unsettled, under the dominion of Radicalism. The Radical party, even if it had the inclination, has proved itself entirely incompetent to settle it. It can only be settled when the popular mind takes hold of it, with an honest intent to settle it; and to settle it on just principles, of fair play to all. Nothing short of this will satisfy the great bulk of the people of the United States; who are always right at heart. The old Democratic party is good enough for this noble task.

OFFICIAL COURTESY.

Among the documents accompanying the message of Governor Kemper, of Virginia, to the Legislature of that State, is a letter from Attorney-General Williams, which gives one a very fair idea of the courtesy exhibited by the President and his lackeys toward Southern State officials who may happen to differ with them politically. When Attorney-General Williams stationed United States troops at Petersburg, Virginia, with a view of influencing the election, Governor Kemper wrote to the President, enquiring as to the reasons for moving the military into a peaceful State, where there was no resistance to the processes of the Courts. The following answer was returned to Governor Kemper:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1874.

Hon. James L. Kemper, Governor, Richmond, Va.:

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the President has received your letter of the 17th instant, referring to my instructions to the marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia as to the alleged disturbances in Petersburg, and has handed the same to me, with the request that I would acknowledge its receipt.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

It would be difficult to perpetrate a more unmitigated and uncalled-for insult than the foregoing. Governor Kemper is just as well informed as to the reasons for sending the Federal army into the State of Virginia before he wrote his letter of enquiry as afterward. The President directs one of his tools to "acknowledge the receipt" of the Governor's letter, but does not condescend to answer a single enquiry made.

Gov. Kemper is very quietly told, by implication, to mind his own business—that if the President sees fit to sieze a State government, the State authorities have no right to object. In short the Attorney's General's answer was in substance: "The President is aware that there is such an individual as yourself, and that you are called Governor of Military District No. 1; but does not think you have said anything worthy of his notice." Grant and Williams may think that this is the correct way to treat such grave matters, and that it is an exhibition of statesmanship to insult the Governors of States who object to having their people placed under martial law, but there are few that will agree with them. The Richmond Inquirer in speaking of this matter says.

The facts which we have mentioned, however, convince us that this was but another exhibition of the imperious and despotic temper of the great third termer. In either view it was a gross outrage, and one which convinces us that the great revolution did not come too soon; for when such unblushing insults are offered by Grant to the sovereign States or their Governors, it is high time that freemen should become alarmed for their sacred rights.

In transmitting the correspondence by the Legislature, Governor Kemper does not use one word of comment. In fact comment in such a case would be entirely unnecessary. This letter gives us an insight into Grant's real character and of those who surround him, that could not be otherwise obtained. This gratuitous insult of Gov. Kemper will do him no injury—upon Grant and Williams it is destined to descend with crushing force. Such acts on the part of President Grant will descend into history and stamp him as a cold, uncourteous, tyrannical man, and the the blunders and miserable failures of his two Presidential terms will completely overshadow and blot out his military renown. Acts like this in his Administration will only sharpen the pen of history, that might otherwise have been less incisive, and when the true history of his Administration is written, he will shine in anything but a light to be envied.

THE Dispatch, in speaking of the frauds hitherto committed by the Radical Ring in the State, and calling for honest men for office, and honest elections, says that "in Philadelphia this necessity is felt as keenly as it is here, indeed; it is perhaps more fully realized there than it is here, for that there have been shameful frauds practiced there is beyond any question or doubt." Precisely so. Woodward, Foster, Clymer, Packer and Buckalew, although elected by the honest voters of this State, were all counted out of office by this same system of Ring frauds in Philadelphia, and had not the people broken the Ring's back by the adoption of the new Constitution, the same frauds would have been perpetrated at the late election. What the people want is to drive from power every man who has been directly or indirectly connected with these frauds. Death bed repentance is not adequate to save them. Nothing but their political burial will satisfy the people whom they have wronged and outraged for so many years.

THE bill which passed the House on Monday, to prevent members of Congress and Senators from appearing as counsel for claimants against the government, will certainly meet with popular approval. Mr. Beck of Kentucky introduced the measure and has fortified himself with the facts in several cases in which both Senator Conkling and General Butler appear in an unfavorable position. By the record of the Court held in Canandaigua, it is shown that Senator Conkling was counsel for the New York Central Railroad, prosecuted a suit against the Government, and obtained a verdict of over $600,000 from a judge who, according to Mr. Beck, was appointed through his (Mr. Conkling's) influence. In the case of General Butler, Mr. Beck has obtained official copies of the record in a Washington court in what are known as the Farragut prize cases. General Butler obtained the passage of the law for the payment of the claims, and as attorney, drew about $60,000 in the case as fees.

MINOR NOTES.

IDAHO has been heard from. She went Democratic, along with the rest, in November.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, deserves the chromo for the shortest, most comprehensive and most sensible Message, thus far.—Boston Post.

THE Democratic party throughout the United States, says the Milwaukee News, will take notice that George W. Cate, Democrat, has received his certificate of election as Congressman from the Eighth Wisconsin district. This is a gain of one, and the Badger State feels that it contributed to the tidal wave.

THE N. Y. Times says: The role of the colored parsons in politics in South Carolina appears to be, according to their own interpretation of it, somewhat arbitrary. Rev. Mr. Jackson, an enthusiastic preacher and politician in Charleston, has stricken from the list of members of his church all who voted the Independent Republican ticket in the recent election.

GEN. SHERMAN returned the application of a St. Louis young man for employment in the War Department with this indorsement: "I have neither favor nor influence at Washington, and am refused the privilege of employing a clerk, having to detail officers or soldiers for that service. I therefore decline to forward your application, and herewith return it to you."

IT will be hard for any unprejudiced person who has read the disclosures in the Sun relating to Ring robberies in Washington, and especially the plunder of the Freedman's Bank, to arrive at any other conclusion than that the meanest, as well as the most dangerous gang of swindlers in the country, is to be found in the national capital, and that its headquarters is in the White House.—N. Y. Sun.

THE "counting of the votes" in Louisiana, is tediously delayed. The State Canvassers have been at it since Nov. 3, and have officially declared only the vote of New Orleans. That city as was known, elects two Democrats to Congress, and a Democratic delegation to the Legislature. It is conceded that the whole Legislature will be anti-Kellogg by from 20 to 30 majority. The Legislature meets on the first Monday in January.

IN England there is one lawyer for every 1,240 of the population; in France, one for every 1,970; in Belgium, one for every 2,700; and in Prussia, one for every 12,000 only. Another curious fact is that in England the number of persons belonging to each of the different professions is nearly the same. Thus there are 34,970 lawyers 35,483 clergymen, and 35,995 physicians. In Prussia, on the other hand, there are 4,800 physicians to only 1,332 lawyers.

AT a meeting in Indiana, the other day, a speaker named Long responded to a loud call, and took the stand. But a big, strapping fellow persisted in crying out in a stentorian voice. "Long, Long!" This caused a little confuson; but after some difficulty in making himself heard, the President succeeded in stating that Mr. Long, the gentleman honored by the call, was now addressing them. "Oh, he be d—d," replied the fellow; "he's the little *skeezicks* that told me to call for Long." This brought down the house.

INDEED, if Gen. Grant were not Gen. Grant, and had not saved the Union, it would probably now be difficult to convince people that he was entitled to anything short of impeachment for "mal and corrupt" administration. He is evidently made of such coarse material as to be impervious to public opinion, and incapable of discrimination between a popular demand for pure government and what his friend Shepherd calls "the howl and clamor of the mob."—The Nation (Ind.)

THE people of Wilton, N. H., are much disheartened over their losses by the recent fire, and are undecided as to the matter of rebuilding. Wilton, five years ago, was a flourishing manufacturing village, giving employment to a large population, that is now scattered. Her losses have been without parallel in New England, and the business men feel that, with the destruction of all their important manufacturing industries, a town debt of between $50,000 and $60,000, and the discouragement of the recent fire, there is no incentive for future enterprise, especially as there are much more available openings for manufacturing industries elsewhere.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer, Rep., thus records its opinion of Grant's Governor of Louisiana:

"He appears to be a mere political gambler, as devoid of intelligence as honesty, treating the high office as if it were mere personal property, and not the sole property of the people, which he and his co-conspirator had stolen from them. It would naturally seem that Congress should decide that William Pitt Kellogg would better fit the chair of a faro dealer in a New-Orleans gambling house than the chair of Louisiana's Governor."

President's Message

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since the convening of Congress one year ago, the Nation has undergone a prostration in business and industries such as has not been witnessed with us for many years. Speculation as to the causes for this prostration might be indulged in without profit, because as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers—those who expressed their own views without borrowing upon the subject. Without indulging in theories as to the cause of this prostration, therefore, I will call your attention only to the fact and to some plain questions as to which it would seem there should be no disagreement.

During this prostration, two essential elements of prosperity have been most abundant—labor and capital—both have been largely unemployed. Where security has been undoubted, capital has been attainable at very moderate rates. Where labor has been wanted it has been found in abundance at cheap rates as compared with what the necessaries and comforts of life could be purchased with the wages demanded. Two great elements of prosperity, therefore, have not been denied us. A third might be added. Our soil is unequalled within the limits of any contiguous territory under one nation for its variety of a producer to feed and clothe a people, and in the amount of surplus to spare to feed less favored peoples; therefore, with these facts in view, it seems that wise statesmanship at this session of Congress would dictate legislation ignoring the past and directing, in the proper channels, these great elements of prosperity. To any people a debt abroad is the only element that can, with always a sound currency, enter into our affairs to cause any continued depression in the industries and prosperity of our people.

THE LEGAL TENDER CLAUSE.

A great conflict for national existence made necessary, for temporary purposes, the raising of large sums of money from whatever source attainable. It made it necessary in the wisdom of Congress, and I do not doubt their wisdom in the premises regarding the necessity of the times, to devise a system of national currency, which it proved impossible, to keep on a par with the recognized currency of the civilized world.

CAUSE OF WILD SPECULATIONS.

This begot a spirit of speculation and extravagance and luxury not required for the happiness or prosperity of a people, and involving, both directly and indirectly, foreign indebtedness. The currency being of a fluctuating value, and therefore unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions requiring money because a subject of speculation in itself. These two causes, however, have involved us in a foreign indebtedness, contracted in good faith by borrower and lender, which should be paid in certain, and according to the bond agreed upon when the debt was contracted, in gold or its equivalent. The good faith of the Government cannot be violated towards the creditors without national disgrace.

OUR COMMERCE.

But our commerce should be encouraged, American ship building and carrying capacity increased, foreign markets sought for the products of the soil and manufactories to the end that we may be able to pay these debts. Where a new market can be created for the sale of our products—either of the soil, the mine or the manufactory a new means is discovered of utilizing our idle capital and labor to the advantage of the whole people. But, in my judgment, the first step towards accomplishing this object is to secure a currency that is good wherever civilization reigns. One which becomes superabundant with one people, will find a market with some other. A currency which has, as its basis, the labor necessary to produce it, will give to it its value. Gold and silver are now the recognized mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practical delay. In view of the pledges of the American Congress when our present legal tender system was adopted, there should be no delay, certainly no unnecessary delay, in fixing by legislation a method by which we will return to specie. To the accomplishment of this I invite your special attention.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS RECOMMENDED.

I believe firmly that there can be no prosperous and permanent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it out, looking to a return to a specie basis. It is easy to conceive that the debtor and speculative classes may think it of value to them to make so called money abundant, until they can throw a portion of their burdens on others, but even these, I believe, would be disappointed in the result if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange.

A revival of the productive industry is needed by all classes, and by none more than holders of property of whatever sort, with debts to liquidate by realization upon its sale. But admitting that these two classes of citizens are to be benefited by expansion, would it be honest to give it? Would not the general loss be too great to justify such relief? Would it not be just as honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tenders to the extent of his liabilities? Rather than do this, would it not be safer, for fear of over-issues by unscrupulous creditors, to say to them that all debts and obligations are obliterated in United States, and now we will commence anew, each possessing all he has at the time free from incumbrance. These positions are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by thinking or honest people, yet every delay in the preparation for a final resumption partakes of this dishonesty, and is only less in the hope held out that a convenient time will at last arrive for the good work of redeeming our pledges to commence. It will never come, in my opinion, except by positive action by Congress or by national disasters which will destroy for a time, at least, the credit of the individual and the state at large. A sound currency might be reached by total bankruptcy and discredit of the integrity of the nation and of individuals. I believe it is the duty of Congress at this session to devise such legislation as will renew confidence, revive industries, start us on a career of prosperity to last for many years, and to save the credit of the Nation and of the people. Steps toward the return of a specie basis are great requisites to be devoutly sought for, and there are others which I may touch upon hereafter.

EVILS OF INFLATION.

A Nation dealing in a currency below that of specie in value, labors under two great disadvantages: first, having no use for the world's acknowledged mediums of exchange—gold and silver, these are driven out of the country because there is no demand for their use; second, the medium of exchange in use being of a fluctuating value, for after all it is only worth just what it will purchase of gold and silver metals, having an intrinsic value just in proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them. A larger margin must be allowed for profit by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date of realization. Interest upon capital must be charged, and the risk of fluctuation in the value of that which is to be received in payment added, hence the high prices, acting as a protection to the foreign producer who receives nothing in exchange for the products of his skill and labor, except a currency good at a stable value the world over.

WHO BEAR THE BURDENS OF INFLATION.

It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that the greater part of the burden of existing prostration, for the want of a sound financial system, falls upon the working man who must, after all, produce the wealth, and the salaried man, who superintends and conducts business. The burden falls upon them in two ways—by the deprivation of employment, and by the decreased purchasing power of their salaries. It is the duty of Congress to devise a method of correcting the evils which are acknowledged to exist, and not mine; but I will venture to suggest two or three things which seem to me as absolutely necessary to a return to specie payments—the first great requisite in a return to prosperity.

REPEAL OF THE LEGAL TENDER CLAUSE SUGGESTED.

The legal tender clause to the law authorizing the issue of currency by the National Government should be repealed, to take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day fixed in the repealing act, not to apply, however, to the payment of salaries by the Government, or for other expenditures now provided by law to be paid in currency in the interval pending between the repeal and final resumption. Provisions should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury can obtain gold as it may become necessary from time to time, from the date when specie redemption commences. To this might, and should be, added a revenue sufficiently in excess of the expenses to insure an accumulation of gold in the Treasury to sustain redemption. I commend this subject to your careful consideration, believing that a favorable solution is attainable, and that if it is reached by this Congress, that the present and future generations will even gratefully remember it as their deliverer from a thraldom of evil and disgrace. With restumption,

FREE BANKING

may be authorized with safety, giving full protection to bill-holders which they have under existing laws. Indeed, I would regard free banking as essential. It would give proper elasticity to the currencies, as more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business. New banks would be started, and in turn banks would wind up their business when it was found that there was a superabundances of currency. The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency is required for the transaction of the business of the country. It is unsafe to leave the settlement of this question to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury or the Executive. Congress should make the regulation under which banks may exist, but should not make banking a monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper currency that shall be authorized. Such importance do I attach to this subject and so earnestly do I commend it to your attention that I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

During the past year nothing has occured to disturb the general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other powers. The correspondence submitted herewith between this Government and its diplomatic representatives, as also with the representatives of other countries, shows a satisfactory condition of all questions between the United States and the most of those countries, and with few exceptions, to which reference is hereafter made, the absence of any points of difference to be adjusted.

BELGIUM.

The notice directed by the resolution of Congress of June 17, 1874, to be given to terminate the convention of July 17, 1858, between the United States and Belgium, has been given, and the treaty will accordingly terminate on the first day of July, 1875. This convention secures to certain Belgian vessels entering the ports of the United States exceptional privileges which are not accorded to our own vessels. Other features of the convention have proved satisfactory and have tended to the cultivation of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse and friendly relation between the two countries. I hope that negotiations which have been invited will result in the celebration of another treaty which may tend to the interests of both countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Our relations with China continue to be friendly. During the past year the fear of hostilities between China and Japan, growing out of the landing of an armed force upon the Island of Formosa by the latter, has occasioned uneasiness. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the difficulties arising from this cause will be adjusted, and that the advance of civilization in these empires may not be retarded by a state of war. In consequence of the part taken by certain citizens of the United States in this expedition, our representatives in those countries have been instructed to impress upon the governments of China and Japan the firm intention of this country to maintain strict neutrality in the event of hostilities, and to carefully prevent any infraction of law on the part of our citizens.

EVILS OF THE COOLY SYSTEM.

In connection with this subject I call the attention of Congress to a generally conceded fact, that the great proportion of the Chinese immigrants who have come to our shores do not come voluntarily to make their homes with us, and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under a contract with the head men who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does this apply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible percentage of them perform any honorable labor, but they are brought for shameful purposes, to the disgrace of the communities where settled, and the great demoralization of the government of those localities.

REMEDY FOR THE EVIL RECOMMENDED.

If this evil practice can be legislated against, it will be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to enforce any regulation to secure so desirable an end.

It is hoped that the negotiations between the government of Japan and the treaty powers looking to the further opening of the Empire and to the removal of various restrictions upon trade and travel, may soon produce the results desired, which cannot fail to enure to the benefit of all parties.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

Having on previous occasions submitted to the consideration of Congress the propriety of the release of the Japanese Government from the further payment of the indemnity under the convention of October 22d, 1864, as no action had been taken thereon, it became my duty to regard the obligations of the convention as in force, and as the other powers interested had received their proportion of the indemnity in full, the Minister of the United States in Japan has, in behalf of this Government, received the remainder of the amount due to the United States under the Convention of Simonoseki.

HOW THE FUND SHOULD BE APPLIED.

I submit the propriety of applying the income of a part, if not of the whole of this fund to the education in the Japanese language of a number of young men to be under obligations to serve the Government for a specified time as interpreter at the Legation and the Consulates in Japan. A limited number of Japanese youths might at the same time be educated in our own vernacular, and mutual benefits would result to both governments. The importance of having our own citizens competent and familiar with the language of Japan, and act as interpreters and in other capacities connected with the Legation and Consulates in that country, cannot readily be overestimated.

The amount awarded to the Government of Great Britain by the mixed commission, organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, in settlement of claims of British subjects, arising from acts committed between April 13th, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, became payable under the terms of the treaty within the past year, and was paid upon the 21st day of September, 1874.

In this connection I renew my recommendation made at the opening of the last session of Congress, that a special Court be created to hear and determine all claims of aliens against the United States, arising from acts committed against their persons and property during the insurrection. It appears equitable that opportunity should be offered to citizens of other States to present their claims as well as to those British subjects whose claims were not admissible under the late commission to the early decision of some competent tribunal. To this end, I recommend the necessary legislation to organize a court to dispose of all claims of aliens of the nature referred to in an equitable and satisfactory manner, and to relieve Congress and the Departments from the consideration of these questions.

The legislation necessary to extend to the colony of New Foundland certain articles of the treaty of Washington of the 8th day of May, 1874, having been had, a protocol to that effect was signed in behalf of the United State and of Great Britain on the 28th day of May last, and was duly proclaimed on the following day. A copy of the proclamation is submitted herewith.

OUR BOUNDARY LINE.

A copy of the report of the Commissioner appointed under the Act of March 19, 1872, for surveying and marking the boundary between the United States and the British possessions, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, is herewith transmitted. I am happy to announce that the field work of the Commission has been completed and the entire line, from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains has been run and marked upon the surface of the earth. It is believed that the amount remaining unexpended of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress will be sufficient to complete the office work. I recommend that the authority of Congress be given to the use of the unexpended balance of the appropriation in the completion of the work of the Commission in making up and preparing the necessary maps.

The Court known as the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims, created by an act of Congress of the last session, has organized and commenced its work, and it is to be hoped that the claims admissible under the provisions of the act may be speedily ascertained and paid.

PRIVILEGES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN TURKEY.

It has been deemed advisable to exercise the discretion conferred upon the Executive at the last session, by accepting the conditions required by the Government of Turkey for the privilege of allowing citizens of the United States to hold real estate in the former country, and by assenting to a certain change of jurisdiction of the court in question. A copy of the proclamation on these subjects is herewith communicated.

There has been no material change in our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, which were formerly under the dominion of Spain. Marauding on the frontiers between Mexico and Texas still frequently takes place, despite the vigilance of the civil and military authorities in that quarter. The difficulty of checking such trespasses along the course of a river of such length as the Rio Grande, and so often fordable, is obvious. It is hoped that the efforts of the Government will be seconded by those of Mexico to the effectual suppression of the acts of wrong.

From a report upon the condition of the business before the American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission, made by the agent on the part of the United States, and dated October 28, 1874, it appears that of the 1,017 claims filed on the part of citizens of the United States, 483 had been finally decided, and seventy-five were in the hands of the Umpire, leaving 462 to be disposed of; and of the 998 claims filed against the United States, 726 had been finally decided; one was before the umpire, and 271 remained to be disposed of. Since the date of such report, other claims have been disposed of, reducing somewhat the number stil pending, and others have been passed upon by the arbitrators. It has become apparent, in view of these figures, and of the fact that the work devolving on the umpire is particularly laborious, that the Commission would be unable to dispose of the entire number of claims pending prior to the first day of February, 1875, the date fixed for its expiration.

Negotiations are pending looking to the securing of the results of the decisions which have been reached, and to a further extension of the Commission for a limited time, which, it is confidently hoped, will suffice to bring all the business now before it to a final close.

The strife in the Argentine Republic is to be deplored, both on account of the parties thereto, and from the probable effects on the interests of those engaged in the trade to that quarter, of whom the United States are among the principals.

OUR NEUTRALITY RIGHTS.

As yet, so far as I am aware, there has been no violation of our neutrality rights which, as well as our duties in that respect, it shall be my endeavor to maintain and observe. It is with regret I announce that no further payment has been received from the government of Venezuela on account of awards in favor of the citizens of the United States. Hopes have been entertained that if that republic could escape both foreign and civil war for a few years its great national resources would enable it to honor its obligations. Though it is now understood to be at peace with other countries, a serious insurrection is reported to be in progress in an important region of that republic. This may be taken advantage of as another reason to delay the payment of the dues of our citizens.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superiority. Six years of strife give the insurrection a significance which cannot be denied. Its duration and the tenacity of its advance, together with the absence of manifested power of suppression on the part of Spain, cannot be controverted, and may make some positive steps on the part of other powers a matter of self-necessity. I had confidently hoped at this time to be able to announce the arrangement of some of the important questions between this Government and that of Spain, but the negotiations have been protracted. The unhappy intestine dissensions of Spain command our profound sympathy, and must be accepted as perhaps a cause of some delay. An early settlement, in part at least of the question between the governments is hoped for. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediately pending negotiations, I defer a further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

THE QUESTION OF EXPATRIATION.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of the existing laws with reference to expatriation and the election of nationality. Formerly amid conflicting opinions and decisions, it was difficult to exactly determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance was applicable to citizens of the United States. Congress, by the act of the 27th of July, 1868, asserted the abstract right of expatriation as a fundamental principle of this government. Notwithstanding which assertion and the necessity of formal application of the principle, no legislation has been had defining what acts or formalities shall work expatriation or when a citizen shall be deemed to have renounced or to have lost his citizenship. The importance of such a definition is obvious. The representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lend their aid and the protection of the United States to persons concerning the good faith or the reality of whose citizenship there is at least a question.

In some cases the provisions of the treaties furnish some guide; in others it seems as if left to persons claiming the benefit of citizenship while living in a foreign country, contributing in no manner to the performance of the duties of a citizen of the United States, and without intention at any time to return and undertake those duties; to use the claims of citizenship of the United States simply as a shield from the performance of the obligations of a citizen elsewhere; the status of children born of American parents residing in a foreign country; of American women who have been married to aliens; of American citizens residing abroad. Where such question is not regulated by treaty, are all questions of frequent difficulty and discussion. Legislation on these and similar questions, and particularly defining when and under what circumstances expatriation can be accomplished, it is to be presumed is especially needed in this connection.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATIONS.

I earnestly call the attention of Congress to the difficulties arising from fraudulent naturalization. The United States wisely, freely and liberally offers its citizenship to all who may come in good faith to reside within its limits on their complying with certain prescribed reasonable and simple formalities and conditions. Among the highest duties of the Government is that to afford warm, efficient and equal protection to all its citizens, whether native born or naturalized. Care should be taken that a right, carrying with it such support from the Government, should not be fraudulently obtained, and should be bestowed only upon full proof of a compliance with the law, and yet frequent instances of illegal and fraudulent naturalization, and of the unauthorized issue of certificates thus improperly obtained. In some cases the fraudulent character of the naturalization has appeared upon the face of the certificate itself; in others, examination discloses that the holder had not complied with the law, and in others, certificates have been obtained where the persons holding them not only were not entitled to be naturalized, but had not even been within the United States at the time of the pretended naturalization. Instances of each of these classes of fraud are discovered at our legations where the certificates of naturalization are presented, either for the purpose of obtaining passports or in demanding the protection of the legation. When the fraud is apparent on the face of such certificates they are taken charge of by the representatives of the Government and forwarded to the Department of State, but even the record of the part in which the fraudulent naturalization occurred remains and duplicate certificates are readily obtainable upon the presentation of them for the issue of passports, or in demanding protection of the Government. The fraud sometimes escapes notice, and such certificates are not infrequently used in transactions of business to the deception and injury of innocent parties. Without placing any additional obstacles in the way of the obtainment of citizenship by the worthy and well intentioned foreigner, who comes in good faith to cast his lot with ours, I earnestly recommend further legislation to punish fraudulent naturalization, and to secure the ready cancellation of the record of every naturalization made in fraud. Since my last annual message, the exchange has been made of the ratification of the Treaties of Extradition with Belgium, Ecuador and Salvador; also of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru, and one of commerce and consular privileges with Salvador, all of which have been duly proclaimed, as has also a declaration with Russia with reference to trade marks.

TREASURY REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is made directly to Congress, and forms no part of this message, will show the receipts and expenditures of the gov't. for the last fiscal year, the amount received from each source of revenue and the amount paid out for each of the departments of the government. It will be observed from this report that the amount of receipts over expenditures has been but $2,344,882 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and that for the current fiscal year the estimated receipts over expenditures will not much exceed $9,000,000. In view of the large national debt existing, and the obligations to add one per cent. per annum to the sinking fund, a sum amounting to now over $300 000 per annum, I submit whether the revenue should not be increased or the expenditures diminished to reach this amount of the surplus. Not to provide for the sinking fund is a partial failure to comply with the contracts and obligations of the Government. At the last session of Congress a very considerable reduction was made in the rates of taxation and in the number of articles submitted to taxation and the question may well be asked, whether or not, in some instances, unwisely. In connection with this subject, I hold the opinion that the means of collecting the revenue, especially from imports have been so embarrassed by legislation as to make it questionable whether or not large amounts are not lost by the failure to collect, to the direct loss of the treasury and to the prejudice of the interests of honest importers and taxpayers.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report favors legislation looking to an early return to specie payments, thus supporting views previously expressed in this message. He recommends economy in appropriations, calls attention to the loss of revenue from repealing the tax on tea and coffee without benefit to the consumer, recommends an increase of ten cents a gallon on whisky; and, further, that no modification be made in the banking and currency bill passed at the last session of Congress, unless a modification should become necessary by reason of the adoption of measures for returning to specie payments. In these recommendations I cordially join.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

I would suggest to Congress the propriety of readjusting the tariff so as to increase the revenue, and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which duties are levied. Those articles which are imported, and are not produced at home, it seems to me should be treated free. Those articles of manufacture which we produce a constituent part of, but do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce, should enter free also. I will instance fine wool, dyes, etc. These articles must be imported to form a part of the manufacture of the higher grades of woolen goods. Chemicals used as dyes, compounded in medicines and used in various ways in manufactures, comes under this class. The introduction free of duty of such wools as we do not produce should stimulate the manufacture of goods requiring the use of those we do produce and, therefore, would be a benefit to home production. There are many articles entering into home manufacture which we do not produce ourselves, the tariff upon which increases to the cost of producing the manufactured article. All corrections in this regard are in the direction of bringing labor and capital in harmony with each other, or of supplying one of the elements of prosperity so much needed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War, herewith attached, and forming a part of this message, gives all the information concerning all the operations, wants and necessaries of the army, and contains many suggestions and recommendations which I commend to your special attention. There is no class of Government employee who are harder worked than the army officers and men; none who perform their tasks more cheerfully and efficiently and under circumstances of greater privations and hardships. Legislation is desirable to render more efficient this branch of the public service. All of the recommendations of the Secretary of War I regard as judicious, and I especially commend to your attention the following: The consideration of the Government arsenals, the restoration of mileage to officers traveling under orders, the exemption of money received from the sale of subsistence stores from being covered into the Treasury, the use of appropriations for the purchase of subsistence stores without waiting for the beginning of the fiscal year for what the appropriations is made, for additional appropriations for the collection of torpedo materials, for increased appropriations for the manufacture of arms, for relieving the various States from indebtedness, for arms charged to them during the rebellion, for dropping officers from the rolls of the army without trial, for the offense of drawing pay more than once for the same period, for the discouragement of the plan to pay soldiers by checks, and the establishment of a professorship of Rhetoric and English literature at West Point. The reasons for these recommendations are obvious and are set forth sufficiently in the report attached. I also recommend that the staff corps of the army be fixed, where this has not already been done, so that promotions may be made and vacancies filled as they occur in each grade, where reduced below the number to be fixed by law. The necessity for such legislation is specially felt now in the pay department. The number of officers in that department is below the number adequate to the performance of the duties required of them by law.

EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

The efficiency of the navy has been largely increased during the last year under the impulse of the foreign complications which threatened us at the commencement of the last session of Congress. Most of our efficient wooden ships were put in condition for immediate service, and the repairs of our iron-clad fleet were pushed with the utmost vigor. The result is that most of these are now in an effective state, and need only to be manned and put into commission to go at once into service. Some of the new sloops authorized by Congress are already on commission, and most of the remainder are launched, and only want the completion of their machinery to enable them to take their places as part of our effective force. Two iron torpedo ships have been completed during the last year, and four of our large double turreted iron clads are now undergoing repairs. When these are finished, everything that is useful for our navy as now authorized, will be in condition for service, and with the advance in the science of torpedo warfare, the American navy, comparatively small as it is, will be found at any time powerful for the purpose of a peaceful nation. Much has also been accomplished during the year in aid of science and to increase the sum of general knowledge, and further the interests of commerce and civilization. Extensive and much needed soundings have been made for hydrographic purposes, and to fix the proper routes of ocean telegraphs. Further surveys of the great Isthmus have been undertaken and completed, and two vessels of the navy are now employed in conjunction with those of England, France, and Russia in observations connected with the Transit of Venus, so useful and interesting to the scientific world. The estimates for this branch of the public service do not differ materially from those of last year, those for the general support of the service being somewhat less, and those for permanent improvements at the various stations rather larger than the corresponding estimate made a year ago. Regular maintenance and a steady increase in the efficiency of this most important arm, in proportion to the growth of our maritime intercourse and interest, is recommended to the attention of Congress. The use of the navy in time of peace might be further utilized by a direct authorization of the employment of naval vessels in explorations and surveys of supposed navigable waters of other nationalities on this Continent, especially the tributaries of the two great rivers of South America, the Oronoco and Amazon. Nothing prevents, under existing laws, such exploration, except that the expenditures must be made beyond those usually provided for in the appropriations. The fund designated is unquestionably one of interest, and one capable of a large development of commercial interests as advantageous to the people reached, and to those who may establish relations with them.

THE RIGHT OF FRANCHISE.

Education of the people entitled to exercise the right of franchise I regard essential to general prosperity every where, and especially so in Republics where both education or previous condition does not enter into account giving suffrage.

POSTAL AFFAIES.

Next to the public schools, the postoffice is the great agent of education over our vast territory. The rapidity with which new sections are being settled, thus increasing the carrying of mails in a more rapid ratio than the increase of receipts, the added expenditure is not alarming. The report of the Postmaster General, herewith attached, shows that there was an increase of revenue in this department in 1873 over the previous year of $1,674,441, and an increase of cost of carrying the mails by paying employes of $3,041,469 91. The report of the Postmaster General gives interesting statistics of his department, and compared them with the corresponding statistics of a year ago, showing a growth in every branch of the department.

A postal convention has been concluded with New South Wales, an exchange of postal cards established with Switzerland, and the negotiations pending for several years past with France have terminated in a convention with that country, which went into effect last August. An International Postal Congress was convened in Berne, Switzerland, in September last, at which the United States was represented by an officer of the Postoffice Department of much experience and of qualifications for the position. A convention for the establishment of an international postal union was agreed upon and signed by delegates of the countries represented, subject to the approval of the proper authorities of those countries. I respectfully direct your attention to the report of the Posmaster-General and to his suggestions in regard to an equitable adjustment of the question of compensation to railroads for carrying the mails.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 14th of September last the Governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. B. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officer of the State government. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Steps were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State Government, but before the expiration of the five days the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned, and the officers of the State Government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties. Considering that the present State Administration of Louisiana has been the only Government in that State for nearly two years, that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob, under pretence of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872.

A SIGNIFICANT CONFESSION.

I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of the frauds and forgeries commited at said election, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen; but from the best sources of information at my command I have always believed the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election. I repeat what I said in my special message of February 23, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress, I must continue to recognize the Government heretofore recognized by me.

SOUTHERN INTIMIDATIONS.

I regret to say that with preparations for the late election decided indications appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination by acts of violence and intimidation to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot, because of their political opinions. Bands of men, masked and armed, made their appearance, White Leagues and other societies were formed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations; military drills with menacing demonstrations were held, and with all these, murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed if possible by these intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers, under threats of discharge if they acted otherwise, and there are too many instances in which, where these threats were disregarded, they were remorsely executed by those who made them. I understand that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this and a like state of things, and the act of May 31, 1870, with amendments, was issued to enforce its provisions, the object of both being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right, enjoined by the Constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and convinced by undoubted evidence. That violations of the said act had been committed, and that a widespread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute the officers, and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers if necessary in the performance of their official duties. Complaints are made of this interference by federal authority, out if said amendment and act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances as above stated, then they are with out meaning, force or effect, and the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is worse than mockery, and little better than a crime. Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain by means of a committee whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real or the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion. The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia at the present time of the election was 4,082. This embraces the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

Another trouble his risen in Arkansas. Article thirteen of the constitution of the State which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress the State was restored to a representative as one of the States of the Union. It provides in effect that by any amendments proposed to the Constitution that shall become a part thereof they shall be passed by two successive assemblies and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon. On the 11th of May, 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the General Assembly of the State, which on the 18th of the same month passed an act providing for a Convention to frame a new Constitution. Pursuant to this act, and at an election held on the 30th of June, 1874, the convention was approved and delegates were chosen thereto, who assembled on the 14th of July and formed a new constitution, the schedule of which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers, in a manner contrary to the then existing election laws of the State. On the 13th of October, 1874, this constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and, according to the election returns, was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon; and at the same election persons were chosen to fill all the State, county and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872 for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new Constitution, whereupon the Lieutenant-Governor, also elected in 1872 for a term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings by which the new Constitution was made and a new set of officers elected were unconstitutional, illegal and void, called upon me, as provided in section 4, act 4, of the Constitution, to protect the State against domestic violence. As Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere. The whole subject of executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feeling of those who, from their official capacity must be used in such interposition, and to him or those who must direct. Unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime. With the law to support it, it is condemned without a hearing. I desire, therefore, that all necessity for Executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete. I invite the attention, not of Congress, but of the people of the United States to the causes and effect of these unhappy questions. Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify wrongs and outrages, and on the other side belittle them or deny them. If the public could be directed to a correct survey of what is, and to rebuking wrong and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a better state of feeling would be inculcated, and the sooner we would have that peace which would leave the States free, indeed, to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe on the part of our citizens of the Southern States, the better of them, there is a disposition to be law-abiding, and to do no violence, either to individuals or to the laws existing, but do they do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed in resistance to the constituted authority.

MISRULE OF CARPETBAGGERS.

I sympathize with their prostrate condition, and would do all in my power to relieve them, acknowledging that in some instances they have had most trying governments to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements, not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed, but can they proclaim themselves entirely irresponsible for this condition? They cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities and has either been justified or denied by those who could have prevented it. The theory is even raised that there is to be no further interference on the part of the General Government to protect citizens within a State where the State authorities fail to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain Executive all the laws of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution, including the recent amendments added thereto, will be enforced with vigor, but with regret, that they should have added one jot or tittle to executive duties or powers. Let there be fairness in the discussion of the Southern question, the vocatesad of both or all political parties giving honest, truthful reports of occurrences, condemning the wrong and upholding the right, and soon all will be well. Under existing conditions the negro votes the Republican ticket because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite not because he agrees with the great principles of State which separates parties, but, because, generally, he is opposed to negro rule. This is a most delusive cry. Treat the negro as a citizen and a voter, as he is and must remain, and soon parties will be divided—not on the color line—but on principle. Then we shall have no complaint of sectional interference.

The report of the Attorney General contains valuable recommendations relating to the administration of justice in the courts of the United States, to which I invite your attention.

JUDICIARY.

I respectfully suggest to Congress the propriety of increasing the number of Judicial districts in the United States to eleven, the present number being nine; and the creation of two additional Judgeships. The territory to be traversed by the Circuit Judges is so great, and the business of the Courts so steadily increasing that it is growing more and more impossible for them to keep up with the business requiring their attention. Whether this would involve the necessity of adding two more Justices of the Supreme Court to the present number, I submit to the judgment of Congress.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The attention of Congress is invited to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, and to the legislation asked for by him. The domestic interests of the people are more intimately connected with this Department than with any other department of the Government. Its duties have been added to from time to time until they have became so onerous that without the most perfect system and order, it will be impossible for any Secretary of the Interior to keep trace of all official transactions, having his sanction and done in his name, and for which he is held personally responsible.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

The policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs known as the peace policy has been adhered to with most beneficial results. It is confidensly hoped that a few years will relieve our frontiers from danger of Indian depredations. I commend the recommendation of the Secretary for the extension of the homestead laws to the Indians, and for some sort of territorial government for the Indian territory. A great majority of the Indians occupying this territory are believed to be capable of maintaining their rights against the more civilized and enlightened white man. Any territorial form of government given them, therefore, should protect them in their homes and property for a period of at least twenty years, and before its final adoption should be ratified by a majority of those interested.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, herewith attached, gives much interesting statistical information, which I abstain from giving an abstract of, but refer you to the report itself.

The act of Congress providing the oath with which pensioners must subscribe to before drawing their pensions, cuts off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812, residing in the Southern States. I recommend the restoration of this bounty to all such. The number of persons whose names would thus be restored to the list of pensioners is not large. They are all old persons who could have taken no part in the rebellion, and the services for which they were awarded pensions were in defence of the whole country.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, herewith presented, contains suggestions of much interest to the general public, and refers to the approaching Centennial and the part his Department is ready to take in it. I feel that the nation at large is interested in having this Exposition a success, and commend to Congress such action as will secure a greater general interest in it. Already many foreign nations have signified their intention to be represented at it, and it may be expected that every civilized nation will be represented.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The rules adopted to improve the civil service of the government have been adhered to as closely as has been practicable, with the opposition with which they met. The effect, I believe, has been beneficial on the whole, and has tended to the elevation of the service, but it is impracticable to maintain without the direct and positive support of Congress. Generally, the support which this reform receives is from those who give it their support, to find fault when the rules are apparently departed from. Removals from office without preferring charges against parties removed, are frequently cited as departures from the rules adopted, and the retention of those against whom charges are made by irresponsible persons and without good grounds, is also often condemned as a violation of them.

LEGISLATION ASKED ON THE SUBJECT.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I announce that if Congress adjourns without positive legislation on the subject of civil service reform, I will regard such action as a disavowal of the system and will abandon it, except so far as to require examinations for certain appointees to determine their fitness. Competitive examinations will be abandoned. The gentleman who have given their services without compensation as members of the Board to devise rules and regulations for the government of the Civil Service of the country, have shown much zeal and earnestness in their work, and to them, as well as to myself, it will be a source of mortification if it is to be thrown away. But I repeat that it is impossible to carry the system to a successful issue without approval and assistance, and positive law to support it. I have stated that these elements of prosperity to the nation—capital, labor, skilled and unskilled, and products of the soil—remain with us. To direct the employment of these is a problem deserving the most serious attention of Congress. If employment can be given to all labor offering itself, prosperity necessarily follows. I have expressed the opinion, and repeat it, that the first requisite to the accomplishment of this end is the substitution of sound currency in place of a manufacturing one. This secured, there are many interests that might be fostered to the great profit of both labor and capital. How to induce capital to employ labor is the question.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The subject of cheap transportation has occupied the attention of Congress. Much new light on this question will, without doubt, be given by the committee appointed by the last Congress to investigate and report upon this subject. A revival of ship building, and particularly of iron steamship building, is of vast importance to our national prospects. The United States is now paying over $100,000,000 per annum for freights and passage on foreign ships to be carried abroad and expended in the employment and support of other peoples beyond a fair per centage of what should go to foreign vessels, estimating on the tonnage and travel of each respectively. It is to be regretted that this disparity in the carrying trade exists, and to correct it I would be willing to see a great departure from the usual course of governments in supporting what might usually be termed private enterprise. I would not suggest as a remedy direct subsidy to American steamship lines, but I would suggest the direct offer of ample compensation for carrying the mails between Atlantic sea-board cities and the continent on American owned anp American built steamers, and would extenp this literally to vessels carrying the mails to South American States, and to Central America and Mexico, and would pursue the same policy from our Pacific sea-ports to foreign sea-ports on the Pacific. It might be demanded that vessels built for this service should come up to a standard fixed by legislation in tonnage, speed and all other qualities looking to the possibility of the Government requiring them at some time for war purposes. The right, also, of taking possession of them in such emergency should be guarded. I offer these suggestions, believing them worthy of consideration in all seriousness, affecting all sections and all interests alike. If anything better can be done to direct the country into a course of general prosperity, no one will be more ready than I to second the plan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

Forwarded herewith will be found the report of the commissioners appointed under an act of Congress, approved June 20, 1874, to wind up the affairs of the District Government. It will be seen from the report that the net debt of the District of Columbia, less securities on hand and available, is the bonded debt issued prior to July 1, 1874, $8,883,940 43; 3.65 bonds, act of Congress June 20, 1874, $2,088,168 73; certificates of the board of audit, $1,770,538 45. Total, $15,742,607 61. Less, special improvement of assessments chargeable to private property in excess of any demand against such assessments, $1,614,054 37, less Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, $75,000, and Washington and Alexandria Railroad bonds, $ 5,000; in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund $1,748,054 37; leaving the actual debt, less said assets, $13,894,613 24. In addition to this, there are claims preferred against the Government of the District amounting, in the estimated aggregate reported by the Board of Audit, to $3,147,787 48, of which the greater part will probably be rejected. This sum can, with no more propriety be included in the debt account of the District Government than can be the thousands of claims against the general Government included as a portion of the National debt; but the aggregate sum thus stated includes something more than the funded debt, chargeable exclusively to the District of Columbia. The act of Congress of June 28, 1874, contemplates an apportionment between the United States Government and the District of Columbia, in respect to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3.65 bonds. Therefore, in computing with precision the bonded debt of the District, the aggregate sums above stated, as respects the 3.65 bonds now issued the outstanding certificates of the Board of Audit and the unadjusted claims pending before that Board, should be reduced to the extent of the amount to be apportioned to the United States Government in the manner indicated in the act of Congress of June 20, 1874.

I especially invite your attention to the recommendations of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, relative to the ambiguity of the act of June 20th, 1874, as to the interest on the District bonds and consolidation of the indebtedness of the District. I feel much indebted to the gentlemen who consented to leave their private affairs and come from a distance to attend to the business of this district, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which it has been conducted. I am sure their services will be equally appreciated by the entire country.

It will be seen from the accompanying full report of the Board of Health, that the sanitary condition of the District is very satisfactory. In my opinion, the District of Columbia should be regarded as the ground of the National Capital, in which the entire people are interested. I do not allude to this to urge generous appropriations to the District, but to draw the attention of Congress in framing a law for the government of the District, to the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by the founders of the Government; the manner in which, for ornamental purposes, the reservations of streets and avenues were laid out, and the proportion of the property actually possessed by the General Government. I think the proportion of the expenses of the Government and improvements to be borne by the General Government, the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the country, should be carefully and equally defined.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISIPPI.

In accordance with section three of the act approved June 23d, 1874, I appointed a board to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purpose of commerce &c., and in accordance with an act to provide for the appointment of a commission of engineers to investigate and report a permanent place for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi, subject to inundation. I appointed a Commission of Engineers. Neither board has yet completed its labors. When their reports are received, they will be forwarded to Congress without delay.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1874.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THE FIRST DAY'S WORK.

WASHINGTON, December 7.

THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order promptly at noon by Vice President Wilson.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution providing for the appointment of two members of the Senate to join a committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of each House of Congress had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he may desire to make. The resolution was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Conkling and Thurman as a committee on the part of the Senate.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, Department of Justice, and Comptroller of Currency, which were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Proceedings were formally opened at noon.

Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Garfield and Dawes to notify the Senate that the House was in session, and for the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was prepared to receive any communication he desired to make. Messrs. Dawes, Hale, Nye and Beck were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

THE PRESS GAG LAW.

Mr. PHELPS asked unanimous consent for introducing and the immediate consideration of the bill to repeal the law known as the press gag law.

The bill was read: It amends the second section of the act by providing that the 32d section of the Judiciary act of 1789 shall apply in all cases except in action of libel and slander in the Courts created by the act of Congress in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) I object, unless the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House at 12:35 took a recess of half an hour.

After recess the message was read which was concluded at 2:45. It was ordered to be printed.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday of next week.

Mr. HALE (Maine) from the same Committee reported the Naval Appropriation bill which was made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

Mr. WHEELER, from the same Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday of next week.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, from the same committee, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order on Friday of next week.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, from the same committee, reported the Fortification bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday, the 22d of December.

The amount appropriated by the several bills is as follows: Legislative bill, $19,653,434; navy, $16,976,006; army, $27,701,500; Indians, $4,861,507; fortifications, $850,000.

Mr. TYNER, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of scales for the use of the Postoffice Department in executing the law requiring the prepayment of the postage on newspapers.

Mr. COX wanted to offer an amendment exempting from the operation of the law cases where subscriptions were taken prior to the 1st of January, 1875, and allowing postage in those cases to be paid at the place of destination.

Mr. TYNER declined to allow the amendment to be offered or spoken to by Mr. Cox.

The Bill was then passed.

Mr. COX thereupon introduced a bill to carry out the object indicated by him. Referred.

Mr. PHELPS gave notice that he would next Monday, if he got the floor, move to suspend the rules and pass the bill which he sought to introduce and pass to-day to repeal the "press gag law."

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 after this term.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial from various publishers, asking a change of the postal laws. Laid on the table to be referred to hereafter.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. WEST, a bill for the construction of United States government telegraph lines between the cities of Washington, D. C., and Boston. It directs the Postmaster General without delay to construct a line of telegraph from Washington to Boston via. Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Hartford, to be operated in the postoffices of these cities by appointees of the Postmaster General, under such regulations and at such rates of tariff as he may prescribe, provided that the rates shall be uniform to all persons, with such a uniform reduction to the newspaper press as may be deemed advisable, and provided that the rates shall be adjusted to meet and not exceed the expense of operating and maintaining said line, and providing a net income equal to five per cent. interest on the original cost of the same. The bill proposes to appropriate $690,000 for the foregoing purposes.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. CHANDLER, a bill amendatory of section 10 of the National Currency act of 1864, and section 9 of the act of July 13, 1866. It provides that they shall not be construed either in pending cases or otherwise to apply to evidences of actual indebtedness issued by any mining, manufacturing or other corporation, or by individuals, except banks or bankers, prior to the enactment of this bill, but shall apply to such evidences of indebtedness issued thereafter upon positive proof of their being calculated and intended to circulate as money.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. DURBAN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill reducing allowances to bank examiners and fixing the rates. After an explanation by Mr. Durban the bill was passed.

Bills were introduced and referred to committees as follows:

Mr. HOLMAN—To substitute United States notes for issues of National banks.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the general calendar, and after laying aside several bills without action, took up the bill of which Kelley is the author, for the exchange of greenbacks into 3-65 convertible bonds.

Mr. KELLEY proceeded to address the House in support of the bill. He said that it proposed that when any individual had any money lying idle for which he had no present use, he might lend it to the Government at the rate of 3-65 per cent., recalling as he might do from a savings bank when the time came for the use of the money. He claimed that the Government would thus get about $500,000,000 at that low rate of interest with which to redeem the gold bearing bonds now held abroad: that it would relieve the Government of its foreign debt, that it would give increased value to greenbacks, diminish the demand for gold, and thereby remove the disparity between them and gold. It would quicken every industry, and restore confidence to the people.

VIEWS OF BEN ON THE FINANCES.

After speaking for twenty five minutes, Kelley yielded to Mr. Butler (Mass.,) who advocated the bill and claim that it was in accord with the position which he had held on the subject for many years. If a person wanted money as a business loan, he could not borrow it on commercial paper at less than 7, 8, or 10 per cent. and why? Because it was understood that Congress and the Executive were determined to contract currency until specie payment was reached. But specie payment there never had been and never would be. It was always a delusion. But specie values they would come to. He wanted the Government to come into the market as a borrower at a low rate of interest; then the next range would be nearer to it and so on until all rates of interest come down.

The Republican party is held responsible for the distress that has been brought on the country. We have become a party of invested capital, a party of bondholders and monopolists. The Republican party attracted the true men of the country when it started because it started by bringing up labor. It commenced at the lowest stratum, the slave, and raised him to citizenship. But the war and the necessities of the Government brought to the party the capitalists of the country, and at last, when the war was over, we had a party at the head which were capitalists and at the foot the negroes, with not much affiliation between them. (Laughter on the part of the Democrats.)

CAUSES ASSIGNED FOR THE RECENT RADICAL DEFEAT.

There is no occasion for your laughter, as the Democratic party is in very much the same condition. The old Whig party leaders, the capitalists of that party who would not come into the Republican party because they would not go for bringing up the laboring men, finding nowhere else to go, they went over and became leaders in the Democratic party, and so that is a party now with the old Whig bondholders for its head and Irishmen for its tail. (Laughter.) And there is very little affiliation between the head and the tail. Either we have got into this abnormal condition of things, and the Republican party has got for the last time the opportunity to relieve the country from its distress, to recover its confidence, and to show that the people are the objects of its care. If we fail now, we fail forever, because a party once inaugurated lasts for a generation, and that is to all of us here forever.

At the close of Butler's speech, Mr. Kelley offered a substitute for the second section of the bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest 75 per cent. of United States notes received in exchange of such convertible bonds in the purchase or redemption of any bonds outstanding at the time of the passage of the act or in purchase of gold with which to redeem such bonds.

GARFIELD SEES MEASURELESS EVILS IN THE BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD said—I believe this bill is fraught with measureless evils to every great and good interest of the people of these United States, not to the government alone but to the government, the capitalist, and most of all to the laboring interests. For the last ten years, I have given as much of my time with what ability I could to the study of this question as to any other before the American people, and I believe it is clearly demonstrated that were we now to enter on the path pointed out in this bill and advocated by the two gentlemen who have addressed the House, that the path would lead us by a quick and rapid grade downward to the most measureless disaster which has ever befallen business and the prosperity of the American people. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) says truly that a man can borrow millions on millions in New York to-day if he wants to borrow it on call, but if he offers commercial paper and desires the money for 6, 8, 10 or 12 months he cannot get it except at a large rate of interest, and then the gentleman gave a reason which to me is

THE MOST AMAZING REASON

that could be given. The reason why money cannot be so borrowed, he says, is that the men who have money are afraid that Congress will resume specie payment, or that Congress and the President will do it.

Butler—No; I did not say that. I said they feared that Congress was going on with the contraction of currency. I said you never could resume.

Garfield—In other words, capitalists who have money in their hands will not lend it for nine or ten months ahead for fear the legislation of Congress will make that money better at the time it is to be paid back to them. Now, whoever heard a reason like that for anything in the world? I can understand precisely that the reverse is the reason of the money lender. He declines to put his money out of his hands for a number of months because of his fear of just such measures as this tending to depreciate the value of his money, and to provide that it shall come back into his hands worth far less than when it left him. The gentleman says that in his State and all the States, the business of the country slumbers on a volcano, because, for example, the $200,000,000 in the Savings Banks of Massachusetts are invested there on call, and he says that should even the servant girls of that State at once make a demand for their deposits, the business of the State would collapse. Now, if I understand the nature and effect of this bill, it is to put the entire finances of the United States in just such a position as that in which the gentleman pictures the affairs of his own State—to say that all great obligations which this government owes shall be obligations on call, to say that there may be a rush not of servant girls alone but of all the speculators in the land to demand either more greenbacks for bonds delivered or more bonds for greenbacks delivered. Of course, all the great volumes of money which New York capitalists hold to-day, and are willing to lend at 2 per cent. on call, as the gentleman says, would be lent to the government at 3.65 per cent during times when it was not required for more profitable uses.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Mr. KELLY—Would the Government be injured by receiving at 3-65 paper interest and redeeming six per cent. gold bonds with it?

Mr. GARFIELD—With the prospect of being called on next week to use more than what they got for it in redeeming it when it was presented to them to get currency again. This is a proposition to the effect that if there be a lull in business in the United States so that a few millions or a hundred million may be lying idle at any time, the Treasury of the United States shall take that and give the capitalist interest on it. But the moment that the capitalist finds a more profitable use for his money in speculation, he comes to the Treasury and says "give me my money now, I have not needed it while you have had it, and you have paid me interest upon it, but now that I can speculate with it at a higher rate, give it back to me."

Mr. KELLEY—Why do not owners of the sixty millions which lie dead in your treasury draw them out. They stand there a perpetual refutation of that argument.

Mr. GARFIELD—If the gentleman pursues a policy which demoralizes gold and makes it a mere commodity, I do not wonder that men who have gold are willing to let the Treasury keep it for them. But let gold be made the money of the constitution, and they will soon withdraw it.

Mr. KELLEY—It is not sixty millions gold but greenbacks.

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE FORCED LOAN WAS MADE.

Mr. GARFIELD—I have but few words more to say. We have been going through a great struggle, that began when the war broke out, and has not yet ended. We passed from the level of peace up to the turbulent and stormy heights of war, and as a dire necessity, not as a matter of Statesmanship, for peace, but as a terrible and fel necessity of war we issued $350,000,000 of paper as a forced loan with the full purpose of all thoughtful Statesmen of that time to take it up at the earliest possible moment and restore the Government to the money standard of the Constitution. We went up booming in those days of increase and inflation, and as in such times all business is easy, so when we attempted to return, we found it very hard. We have been coming down through great tribulations, distress and panic and hard times for all mark out the pathway downward towards solid values. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) says there has been twenty-five per cent. of shrinkage in Massachusetts and thirty-three per cent. in New York. There has been great shrinkage everywhere, and now when we are almost down to solid ground, and honest values, the proposition of these two gentlemen is that we cut loose forever—I say, forever, in the sense the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) used it—from old traditional values of our money and go off floating, ballooning, flying with no hope of return forevermore. I shoul feel myself base if I did not protest to the extent of all my power against any scheme that proposes to send this country back again into clouds and darkness through which we have come in our financial affairs. If there was ever a time when American statesmanship needed courage and self-denial—that self-denial that shall reduce expenditures and expansion and resist all schemes that would help to keep us from solid values, honest industries and honest results, that time is now. In my judgment, this country owes a debt of gratitude to the President and Secretary of the

POWERS' RUN RECAPTURED.

THE RAILROAD COMPANY AGAIN IN POSSESSION.

WHAT THE CONDUIT COMPANY PROPOSE TO DO ABOUT IT.

(From The Daily Post, December 5.)

Owing to the warlike demonstrations that have been made of late at Powers' Run by both the Conduit and Railroad Companies, much excitement was occasioned yesterday by the news that the Railroad Company had taken forcible possession and cut the pipe, letting the petroleum run to waste. It appears that the Columbia were taken completely by surprise and had but three men on the ground, when between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning Superintendent Creighton swooped down upon them, in a special train, from Blairsville, accompanied by between two and three hundred men, and in a twinkle cut the pipe and wrested the supremacy from the Conduit Company. They had evidently carefully considered the situation and concluded that arms were not necessary as none of them showed any.

THAT TRUCE.

The statements made by the opposing Company are in direct variance in regard to a truce having been agreed upon until a conference could be had, which conference it is asserted was to be held in Philadelphia.

Mr. McElroy says that Mr. Lennig telegraphed to the officers of the Columbia Company, on Thursday evening, that he had met the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia, and asked a conference to meet him there yesterday, and the conditions of the conference were that the Conduit Company were to cease pumping at Meridan yesterday. The committee was sent on as requested, and as before stated, Mr. McElroy said he came down to the office yesterday morning with the intention of giving the order to shut down at twelve o'clock. A messenger on the way informed him that the line was cut by three hundred men at Harmersville, and that they marched from there to the Run; that they had also brought two engines with them.

The Conduit committee, which left for Philadelphia at seven o'clock Thursday evening, consisted of Emil Schalk and E. L. Barton, who, with Charles Lennig, were to appear at the expected conference.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Dalzell, of the law firm of Hampton & Dalzell, denies in toto the assertion made by the Columbia Company that a truce had been agreed upon.

Mr. Hampton received the following telegram from Hon. Thomas A. Scott yesterday:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 12:30 P. M.

John H. Hampton, Pittsburgh:

Mr. Lennig called to see me yesterday and told me an arrangement had been agreed upon between the counsel at Pittsburgh that the pipe was to continue working until three o'clock to-day. I said to him: "Very well; whatever has been agreed upon there is right." He then desired that negotiations between the companies should be opened to see if some satisfactory arrangement could not be made and stated that the pumping should be discontinued. I telegraphed you the substance of this conversation to which you replied that no such arrangement had been entered into by the counsel of the Company, and unless with futher instruction you proposed to go on and do what you thought best to protect the interests of the parties you represented. I then telegraphed you I had no orders to give in the matter, and to do what in your judgment was right under the law. I presume these gentlemen will have some propositions to make, and I shall be very glad to meet them and do everything possible to avoid further controversy or litigation about the matter, notwithstanding they took violent possession of the property of the company, and have done a great many things which, under the decision of the courts, I believe were wrong. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

Mr. Hampton denies that the Railroad Company have broken faith, or that Mr. Lennig had made any arrangements for a truce to last until three o'clock, yesterday afternoon. He says the Railroad Company declined on every occasion, when approached by the Columbia, to make any arrangement on the ground that the matter must be settled in Philadelphia, with President Scott and other officers of the Company there. He says they had always asserted that they would go on and contend for their rights. Further that Mr. Lennig had represented to Mr. Scott, on Thursday, that an arrangement had been made with counsel in Pittsburgh, by which the pumping was to be kept up until three o'clock yesterday. Mr. H. said he had replied to all overtures, that he would be guided by whatever orders he received from Mr. Scott and accordingly telegraphed to him, receiving the above telegram in reply. Mr. H. says he considers that Mr Lennig represented a state of affairs to Mr. Scott which did not exist, and that if Mr. Scott made the promises imputed to him, he did so under a misrepresentation of facts. Our understanding says Mr. H., was that the Columbia would leave a small force there, and if we took possession they would bring a suit for damages. They have their remedy by bringing an action in ejectment against us for the recovery of the land and an action for trespass for damages, but have no right to put us in the position of breaking faith with them.

WHAT THE COLUMBIA WILL DO.

Mr. Barton, counsel for the Columbia Company, states that the Board of Directors will take no further action in the State Courts, but the foreign stockholders had instructed him to certiorari the case to the United States Courts, and this action would be taken. That the directors had been offered $1,000 per day for the use of the pipe line from an eastern capitalist who had no interest in the company. The offer was declined and Mr. B. says this will be the actual loss sustained by the action of the Railroad Company and that an action for this amount of damages will probably be instituted by the directors at once. He cites the case of a farmer who sued the West Penn Railroad for damages inflicted to his crops by the Company, leaving open Powers' Run culvert, and the same Court that decided the case against the pipe line company decided that the railroad company was not responsible, for the culvert is a public highway.

The Conduit Company claim that the Railroad Company not only removed the pipe from the bed of the run, but also from under the public road which did not belong to the Railroad Company. As a last resort the Columbia will carry the war into the Legislature, and try and have the pipe bill amended so as to be able to pierce the enemy's works and ev ntually make the connection with the city.

Council for the Railroad Company yesterday notified the Sheriff that in the event of an effort being made by the Conduit Company to re-lay thir pipe, he would be expected to preserve the peace. The Sheriff consequently slept on his arms last night.

THE SITUATION THREATENING.

At six o'clock last evening about four hundred of the railroad men were visible, and ten box cars had been run off on the side track, which were said to contain more men. The Conduit Company, we are informed, also expected reinforcements from all parts of the oil country, and it looked as though an action might be precipitated at any time.

TESTAMENTARY.

A WEALTHY COLORED MAN'S WILL.

Two wills were filed in the Register's office Friday.

The first was that of Hugh Hammond, late of this city. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Alice Hammond, all his property both real and personal, and, after her death, directs that the house and lot on which decedent now lives shall be given to his niece, Alice Lindsay, and also to her a lot in the Tenth ward. To decedent's nephew, Samuel Lindsay, is given two lots of ground in Plum township, about fifty acres in all. Alice Lindsay is appointed sole executrix.

MATTHEW JONES WILL.

The will of the late Matthew Jones, the wealthy colored man of this city, was also filed. He disposes of his estate as follows:

To his niece, Virginia Thompson, he leaves the building No. 36 Diamond which deceased occupied for many years as a barber shop. Also his piano, organ and chairs in the family mansion.

To his wife, Lucy Jones, he leaves his property on Wylie avenue for her life, and afterward to her heirs. Also all his property in the Twenty-first ward; and all his personal property except that given to his niece.

To decedent's surviving brothers and sisters and the children of those dead, is left all the property conveyed to him by Henry Ries in 1851, and that conveyed to him by John D. Tucker in 1853, to be equally divided among them, the children of those deceased to share what their parents would be entitled to.

The instrument is dated November 16, 1874, and Lucy Jones, wife of decedent, is made sole executrix.

CITY HALL ACCOUNTS.

AUDITORS' MEETING—THE GAS FITTING CONTRACT—COST FOR EXTRAS—THE SLATING—A REQUEST FROM THE TAXPAYERS, ETC.

(From The Daily Post, December 5.)

The City Hall Auditing Committee held another meeting yesterday morning, Judge Veech in the chair. There were present all the members of the Committee, Squire Steel, Architect Kerr and Mr. Alex. King of the Taxpayers' Union.

GAS FITTING.

The gas fitting contract which was awarded to Weldon & Kelly at $800, they being the lowest bidders, was first taken up. Then receipts and proposals were examined and approved. Extra work to the amount of $321.72 was done and paid for. Mr. King took objection to this, asserting that the specifications should be adhered to, and Weldon & Kelly were not entitled to extras. He said that Mr. Kerr was paid $20,000 to see that the work was done according to specifications alone, but as he had overstepped his bounds, and ordered extras, he should pay for them himself, and not saddle it upon the taxpayers.

"EXTRAS."

Mr. King was granted permission, and proceeded to ask the following questions:

Mr. King (to Mr. Kerr)—Did you not provide for the laying of the gas pipe before the laying of the foundations?

Mr. Kerr—To some extent.

Mr. King—Should it not be done with mathematical exactness? What is an architect paid for if not for this—why pay for lowering and raising pipe?

Mr. Kerr—Oh, I've explained that before. Nothing further to say here.

Mr. King—Well, we would have no objection to have it explained again. Every bill that comes in here has extras which ought to be charged to Mr. Kerr.

Mr Kerr explained that the re-setting was occasioned by damages to the pipe being bent from wheelbarrows running over it.

Mr Bailey—I don't understand Mr. King's point.

Mr. King—Inasmuch as Mr. Kerr was the architect he ought to have placed it in position properly at first. Pipe was set too high and had to be lowered; tile had to be cut, costing extra, &c.

THE SLATING—A MISTAKE.

Judge Veech then explained that Aiken & Co. were the lowest bidders for the Vermont slate, the kind accepted, instead of Newmyer & Co., as reported. It appears that Messrs. Newmyer were the lowest bidders for the Lehigh slate and Aiken & Co. for Vermont slate, and the latter slate was selected.

Mr. King—Why was the Lehigh slate not accepted?

Mr. Kerr—Because it was not the best.

Mr. King (to Mr. Kerr)—You said the other day, according to the report of the papers, that it was because Newmeyer was not a practical slater; now you say it was because Vermont slate was the best. Now how is this?

Mr. Kerr—Well, I did say that under a misapprehension.

Mr. King—Well, we want the facts.

Mr. Veech—Well, Mr. Kerr has given you the facts. He says he advised the Commission to do a certain thing for certain reasons.

Mr. King—It's the facts we are after, too, but Mr. Kerr only gives us opinions, not facts.

Mr. Kerr here contended that in the hot months all the engineers and a full staff of employees were on the pay roll. He also thought the city ought to get credit for $1,000 for the hoisting machine sold to Shultz.

In looking over the printed report it was discovered that Mr. Chas. King was set down as an assistant engineer.

Mr. Kerr—Oh, that is a mistake; he was only a janitor, and he was put down as an engineer. The truth is, it ought not to have been in that account at all.

Mr. Veech—Well, let us proceed to something else.

AN ACCOUNT WANTED.

Mr. King—Gentlemen, I have been asked by the Taxpayers' Union to have you ask the Treasurer to give an acount current of this matter from the beginning to August last.

Mr. Bailey—For what purpose—what is the materiality of the question?

Mr. King—Well, we want to see when the bonds were sold, where the proceeds went, etc.

Mr. King here took exceptions to paying freight on the McIntyre tile contract the contractor ought to have paid it; instead of that the people, the taxpayers, are charged with it.

The Auditors (in a grand chorus)—Oh, no, Mr King.

Mr. King—Gentlemen, I am astonished at you.

Mr. Bailey—That is mutual—not admiration, but astonishment. We are astonished at you. Here is the account, and let's see how you make it out.

Mr. King looked at the figures and claimed that he was borne out in his assertion.

Mr. Miller—Why, my dear sir, it is a reversed entry.

Mr. Veech—Why, don't you see? The $468 was paid for freight and then deducted from Mr. McIntyre's bill He was paid 90 cents a foot, less $470. Mr. King still couldn't see it.

CLEANING THE HALL.

For cleaning hall preparatory to dedicating, the amount paid, $369, was discussed.

Mr. Baily—Why was it so much? Why wasn't it $50 00, or just the $69 00, without the $300?

This was not definitely answered.

Mr. King—The Building Committee has never formally transfered this building to the city. Are there not private offices occupied in the building?

This conundrum was also unanswered, and in the matter of cleaning City Hall, Mr. King thought, that eighty dollars were too much for soap. Squire Steele explained that this included ladder, chamois skin &c.

The committee continued in session for some little time, but nothing of moment was developed.

THE PUDDLERS AND MILL MEN.

THE LAST CONFERENCE AND ITS RESULT.

MEETING OF PUDDLERS AND MANUFACTURERS—THE QUESTION OF REDUCTION—DISCUSSING THE SITUATION—NO COMPROMISE EFFECTED AND A LOCK-OUT THE RESULT.

[From The Daily Post of Monday.]

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, another conference was held between the puddlers and manufacturers at the rooms of the Iron and Steel Association, Fourth avenue. Great interest was felt in the conference, as it was the last to be held—the thirty day limitation having expired on Saturday—and there was a full attendance of both sides.

THE ATTENDANCE.

From the manufacturers were present representatives of the following well known firms: F. D. Wood & Co., Rogers & Burchfield, Graff, Bennett & Co., Jones & Laughlins, Spang, Chalfant & Co., Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., J. Painter & Son, Phillips, Nimick & Co., Byers, McCullough & Co., Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Glass, Neely & Co., Zug & Co., Reese, Graff & Woods, Schoenberger & Co., Carnegie, Kloman & Co., Lindsay & McCutcheon, Everson, Macrum & Co., and others

Among the representative puddlers who were present were noticeable: David Harris, Wm. Henry, R. H. Jones, Joseph Bishop, A. C. Corbley, E. L. Jones, John C. Thomas, E. H. MacErish, Wm. Weigh, W. Harrington, Jonathan Davis, T. J. Wallace, Lewis Good and Daniel Towe.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION.

We have already published the proposition of the manufacturers to the boilers, but as there is considerable misunderstanding abroad, it will not be out of place to repeat. In brief, then, the proposition is as follows: On a scale of three to five cents per pound for iron, a reduction of one dollar per ton, and to follow the price down to two and a half cents, card rates, at the same rate of reduction as in the scale. This at two and a half cents would make boiling $4 50 per ton. Agreeing that when the price of iron advances to over three cents, say three and one-tenth per pound for iron, the scale to be operative and the price of boiling shall be $7 10 per ton. Every one-tenth cent per pound advance on iron would be followed by an increase of puddlers wages ten cents per ton.

HOW IT WOULD EFFECT THE PUDDLER.

At present, according to the card, a puddler gets six dollars per ton and makes five heats per day, equal to one and one-eight tons, making six dollars and seventy-five cents per day. Out of this, however, he must pay his helper two dollars and a quarter per day, leaving him net four dollars and a half. The reduction as proposed by the manufacturers, will leave him $5 62½ per day, of five heats, from which he must pay his helper $1 87½ per day, leaving him $3 75, provided iron is selling at 2½ cents. At the meeting of the conference committees on Friday afternoon the puddlers made a proposition to the manufacturers that the scale be continued down to 2½ cents, which would make a reduction of one-half a dollar a ton. This proposition the manufactures rejected, and so the matter stood. The meeting was called to settle the difficulties if possible, although neither party felt disposed to yield.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Mr. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, called the meeting to order. On taking the chair, he stated that the meeting of the sub-committees on Friday had been adjourned without their reaching any conclusion. He referred to the proposition of the puddlers and its rejection by the manufacturers, and, after stating that the proposition of the iron men was the only one they had to make, and that it was a fair one in his opinion, announced that business or discussion was in order.

Mr. Henry (puddler)—Then there is nothing here to discuss at all. I think you gentlemen ought to take our proposition under consideration. We think it an honorable and straightforward proposition.

Mr. Bennett—All we have to say is that your proposition was fully considered in the committee and not accepted. It is virtually no proposition at all, as the same thing has been proposed in nearly all the time past.

WILLING FOR A REDUCTION.

Mr. Harris (puddler)—If it was ever presented before last night it was without authority. We have consented to allow the card to run down to two and one-half cents, which will reduce the puddlers' wages fifty cents on the ton. We have nothing to say in preparing the scale. You make that to suit yourselves and we have to abide by it. We only cling to the scale because of the contentment produced by having something permanent to stand by and form a basis of union between us and the manufacturers. We always have stood to the old scale, and are willing to follow it on down and stand a reduction of fifty cents, but a dollar is too much. If there is a strike the consequences will be upon your heads, not ours.

Mr. Bennett—I repeat that it was the understanding that when iron fell to or below three cents the scale was to be readjusted. Manufacturers cannot go on at the present rates. We have kept the card up to three cents because we could not go below it. There would be no card, and you have had the benefits of it.

WHEN IRON WAS HIGH.

Mr. Henry (puddler) spoke of the time when iron was selling at five and two-tenth cents, a figure for which the scale made no provision. The manufacturers did not ask for a readjustment then, but merely continued the scale up, paying the puddlers eight dollars and twenty cents per ton. In fairness he claimed it might be continued down to two and a half cents now.

Mr. Jacob Reese claimed that as iron was only selling at $2 40 it was unfair in the boilers to ask three cents rates. He spoke of the great amount of suffering that would be entailed upon innocent persons in case of a lock-out. In regard to the card he said: "If we put the card down to two and a half cents, then we would have to sell at two. I tell you plainly we cannot do it. Then I have seen thousands of dollars worth of iron sold at a sacrifice to raise money to pay the hands when there was no other way to get it, and now I think it is to your interest as much as to ours to help over the tight pinch and hold our trade until spring. I think when Congress opens business will brighten up so much that we can return to our old rates again."

Mr. Bishop (puddler)—We are well aware that when iron went up to five cents you let us come up at the same rate. You didn't ask for a new deal then. Why do you do it now? We want you to drop at the same rate. We believe our proposition will bridge over the chasm. You appear to direct all your efforts toward breaking the old compact. Don't you propose to knock off a dollar from the card, and thus reduce the card to two and a half? Then why say that you oppose the reduction of the card while at the same time you profess to oppose a reduction?

THE SUFFERINGS AT SCRANTON.

Mr. Harris then read a communication in a New York paper giving an account of the sufferings of the puddlers and their families at Scranton, as entailed upon them by the lockout there. He asked the manufacturers if they were anxious to bring about the same state of affairs here, claiming that the fault of a general suspension rested with them, and with them alone. He referred to what he termed a mere pittance paid the boilers at Danville, and claimed that their association was organized for the purpose of maintaining the dignity of labor, which with God's help it would.

Mr. Reese said they did not want to reduce the puddlers to the low rates paid at Scranton. He claimed that the reduction would still leave them more than is paid at other places. He concluded with the statement that he could not run his mill unless the reduction was made, and that he would invest his money in a business that will pay him some profit.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Mr. Bennett thought that it looked as though Mr. Harris was trying to bring about the same state of affairs here that existed at Scranton. In point of magnanimity he felt that they were doing all that can be expected. For every forty puddlers employed in a mill there are a thousand others dependent. Coal miners and laboring men about the mills will be thrown out of work. The manufacturers wished to furnish work for the winter, if the puddlers would allow them to do so. A number of them had been puddlers and could fully sympathize with the latter. They did not want to fight the Puddlers' Union, but they might be forced to do so.

Mr. Harris said in the majority of eastern places the manufacturers were paying the same rates that have been paid here. At one place in New York they have six and a quarter, at another five and a half. Yet the Pittsburgh mill men claimed that they were making nothing. He said not a firm had broken up during the last fifteen months, and that the men could not be persuaded their employers were making nothing. They could see as far, or see through a brick wall as easily as the manufacturers.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Mr. Bennett replied: All the mills in Philadelphia have stopped, with one exception. Two of the other mills have given notice that they will abandon the old scale. The Troy mills are all standing. As to the "smashing" business, I know that I am assignee for one broken firm, and there are two others present who hold the same unpleasant position, while another is to be appointed on Tuesday. It is not the proper way to come here and make buncombe speeches for the purpose of exciting bad feeling.

A puddler from Troy said he would rather work six turns at home than five here, owing to the condition of the metal, to which Mr. Oliver replied by asking him why so many men remained here. The Troy puddler said Messrs. James Burden & Sons, a prominent firm of York State, were paying more than here and keep their works going, which went to show that the east was not going to shut down.

A LETTER FROM ABROAD.

A letter from these parties to Messrs. Shoenberger & Co. was read by Mr. Oliver, in which they said that they proposed to pay their men four dollars and a half, but that Mr. Harris, the President of the Puddlers' Union, had counseled them not to accept it, and they believed that he had promised aid from Pittsburgh.

Mr. Harris denied this statement, saying that he had no authority to offer any such counsel. All he had to do was to obey the instructions as given by the men. Other puddlers made statements to the effect that Mr. Harris was their executive officer and did their bidding only. He was here as their spokesman, not as a counsellor. The men at Burden's refused to sign the contract, consequently the men went out.

A charge was made by the puddlers that the manufacturers had a National Association which fixed the prices, to which Mr. Bennett replied that he was President of the Bar Iron Association, and that it had nothing to do with fixing prices for Pittsburgh and that the mills here were independent of mills in other localities.

A FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

There was no indication that a settlement could be made, either party maintaining that they were in the right and resolved to hold on to the bitter end, and the meeting adjourned sine die.

After adjournment the puddlers repaired to their headquarters, where a secret meeting was held. The action of the meeting has not been made known further than that they were "still resolved to stand up for their rights."

THE RESULT.

What will be the final result is hard to surmise. Many of the manufacturers said they have given orders to their watchmen to let the fires die out and have the mills closed this morning. In consequence of this order many of the puddlers will be idle to-day. Other manufacturers, it is said, will run their works at any rate, accepting the terms of the puddlers for the present at least, while others have not fully determined what course to pursue. It is safe to say that the great majority of the mills will close down or indeed are already closed at this time. As stated in a previous report, the manufacturers claim that not less than $150,000 is kept in daily circulation in the two cities by the mills. The locking-up of such an amount could not be other than most disastrous to the trade of the city, while a failure on the part of mill men to furnish their customers with iron will drive away the trade.

The puddlers appeared to think that the mills will be compelled to run, and claim that they are not fearful of the result. They claim to have nearly a hundred thousand dollars in their treasury upon which to fall back, while others say they have not a cent. Of course, the boilers will not be the only ones who will come to want if a general lock-out is had for any length of time. The helpers and other mill men, the miners who supply the mills with coal and ore and other workingmen indirectly connected with and dependent upon the mills will share the sufferings.

$10 TO $1,000.

Invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall Street, N. Y. sep17 TuThSaW

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR Sale! At the new offices of THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street opposite First National Bank

No. 58 Sixth avenue, NEW HOUSE, with all modern improvements, it is one one of the best built houses in the city and the location very desirable. Price $20,000

30 ACRES in Twenty second ward, good buildings excellent fruit of all kinds, and in a location to insure large increase in value. Price $2,000 per acre.

10 ACRES in Chartiers township, near Scully's Springs, about one mile from Ingram Station. Price only $600 per acre.

4½ ACRES on Forbes street, Twenty second ward, adjoining Thos. Wrightman. Price only $8,000.

34 ACRES at New Castle, Pa., for sale or to exchange for City Property.

FINE RESIDENCE at Edgwood Station, P. R. R. with 4½ acres ground, beautiful location, to exchange for City Property. Price $28,000.

FINE PROPERTY on Centre avenue, at the old Car Station, good business location; the houses rent now for over $1,200. Will be sold for $12,000.

TWO BRICK STORES and dwellings, corner Fifth avenue and Pride street, lot 40x90 feet. Price only $18,000 for both.

I also have good and cheap property on Liberty street, Wood street, Smithfield street, Fifth avenue between Market and Smithfield streets.

In Allegheny City I have property on North avenue, Montgomery avenue, Sandusky street, Sheffield street, Boyle street, Pemlock street, locust street and Federal street and in every direction.

Wanted immediately, a good mortgage on City Property for $40,000. THOS. F. STEWART, Cor. Fifth ave and Wood street

FOR SALE—

TO CAPITALISTS.

May now invest in choice selected Mineral and Timber Lands at very low figures, located on and near railroads and navigable streams, in West Virginia. Several tracts with workable veins of BLACK BAND and the HEMATITES IRON ORES SPLINT, CANNEL and BITUMINOUS COALS, and covered with immense timber, such as Black and White Oak, Walnuts, Wild Cherry, Maple, &c. Full part culars furnished upon application to A. H. ROWAND, 203 Robinson street, Allegheny City, Pa.

de2 MWFd&Wsmos.

FOR SALE.

WHEELBARROWS,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners. Manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge,

jy31W: COLEMAN & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

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ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

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The most reliable Remedies in use,
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No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
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Wholesale and Retail,
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Wholesale and Retail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.

WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases.

PRICE $5—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists 286 Superior street, Clevelan Iohio.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of AMBROSE EPIESCE, deceased, late of Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to J. H. FOWLER, Wixford P. O., Pa., Administrator.

de5-6tW

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Vesta treet, New York. se27-1yW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous, and Chronic Diseases. Spermatorhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, AVERSION TO SOCIETY OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, is speedily cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and opinion free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage, consequences, and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary,

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 12 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. jy14-d&Wlyr

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excesses. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio oc9-D&W-1y

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. oct1-and-dwd

HOW 'TIS DONE. Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. Or an application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents. EDGAAR W. JONES, SHLAND, Mass.

LANE BROTHERS WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w-s&W

J. P. JOHNSTON, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap ma16a&W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW WALTHAM.

The past twelve months at the Waltham Watch Factory have been the busiest in the Company's history. Several wholly new stem-winding watches have been produced, and great improvements have been effected in the manufacture of all variety of their standard watches, until now they include every size in both key and stem winding, that can be desired, of every quality and of every price. At the same time new inventions in machinery, and other large economies, have cheapened the cost, so that at present it is not too much to claim that the Waltham Watches are the best and cheapest watches in the world. These claims are, in fact, almost everywhere admitted. In this country it is a matter of fact that hardly any fine American watches are sold but those of the Waltham make, while orders are now regularly received from England, Australia and the British Possessions generally, and foreign countries are abandoning the hand made productions of Switzerland and England, and eagerly adopting American machine made Waltham watches in their place.

Buyers of silver watches should be careful to observe the stamp of the Company on the case, as well as on the movements as the Waltham Watch movements are frequently put into cases which are inferior both in quality of metal and workmanship.

For sale by all leading jewelers,

Positively no Watches Sold at Retail.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

General Agents.

New York, Boston, Chicago and London, England. no14-4tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSUMPTION.

READ THE BOOK.

Reader, did you ever read this book, so full of value in all that which concerns your temporal welfare? If not, go at once and get one. It is free to all, and will be sent by mail to all who desire it without any cost. It contains lessons of practical value to every man, woman and child who may have consumption or any tendency thereto; and not only consumption and its kindred diseases, but every disease of a chronic kind which is exhausting your strength and eating away your life. Whatever you may think of this, it is true, and I believe you will admit its truth as soon as you have read it and reflected over its pages.

I have held for years that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED; and I have cured it in hundreds of cases in its incipiency and often in the last stages; that is to say, when the whole system had run down, and when deep ulcers had formed in the lungs and after mouths full of blood and matter have been spit out of the lungs, or rather, I should say, coughed or hawked out. I have cured so many of these bad cases that it is really wonderful to me that any one could be found who does not believe in the curableness of consumption! When I look around and see how many fall by this terrible disease, when they fall like the leaves from the trees in autumn, nipped by the frosts and perishing for the want of that sap which furnishes the nutriment and life-giving principle, I am struck with astonishment, that every one does not believe that consumption can be cured by directing attention to the restoration of the blood to a plastic and healthy state. If you say to me: "if you can cure consumption, why is it that so many die of that disease?" The answer to this is, they are not my patients; true, if they were, some of them might die, but not if they applied at an early stage of the disease and before the lungs had decayed so much as to leave, not only diseased lungs, but a broken and wasted constitution to repair. Does any one suppose that so vital a part of the human system as the lungs can be diseased without deranging other organs, and disturbing other functions upon which they are dependent? Do you not know that it is by them and through them that the vital air, which gives life to the blood, is taken into the system, and without which life would soon cease to exist. How do you propose, you may ask, with a single remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE to reach a disease which has made such sad work in the human system? I might ask another question, which seems to have about the same bearing on the subject as this, How will Cod Liver Oil or any other single remedy do so? That it will arrest consumption, and has done so in many cases, I have no doubt; but for one who derives the whole tons of it have been consumed, and I freely admit often times with manifest benefit. If I chose to enter into details and discussion on the subject, I think I could show how Cod Liver Oil has supplied that elementary matter which is so much needed in all consumptive cases. That it is a valuable medicine in many instances is readily admitted, but like everything else of that sort, it has never come up to the vauntings and encomiums that have been accorded to it. In regard to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure let me say in its behalf, that no one has ever taken it without some benefit; that in ordinary coughs it will remove them in a few days; that in the forming stage of consumption it will always cure, and when it does not there is some fault or neglect on part of the person using it, which will exonerate it from all blame. That Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has in many cases cured consumption after the failure of other treatment, and other medicines, prescribed by those of the medical profession, of the greatest repute and highest standing, not in one or two but many, but in a great many of them, even in Pittsburgh, but in various towns throughout the country, I have often said before; that I do not now, and never will, depend upon any one medicine in consumption, nor in any other disease. I have cured and cured some of the most terrible chronic diseases known to the human family, and those cures have always been made by a thorough examination of all the symptoms and phases of the disease; and each phase and indication has been treated by remedies suitable thereto; and when I speak of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure as a cure for consumption, I mean that it is one of the best medicines of that class, suited better than anything else, to meet the various derangements of the human system which are known to exist in that terrible and devastating disease. There are many witnesses now in health who can bear testimony to its great value and its wonder-working curative power. I have numerous letters speaking of it in terms of the highest praise, and there are thousands of persons who are the living monuments of its great value for the cure of a disease, which under most circumstances has been believed to be fatal. I do not doubt but every disease can be cured. There seems to be a just reason for believing so, and when failures occur, there must be a fault somewhere else than in the remedy, and in my mind no reason can be found for the incurability of one disease over another. The human body was made for health; it will have health if proper y managed or nature, under all ordinary violations of natural laws of which we are ignorant, and it is the business of the physician to study those natural laws which govern and regulate the human body, and the interruption of which are as surely followed by sickness and pain as the shadow is to follow the substance.

My plan in treating consumption is based on what I conceive to be a knowledge of that disease, a knowledge gained by years of hard and toilsome study of its nature and characteristics by explorations and examinations of every sound that

WASHINGTON.

MORE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Report of Secretary Robeson.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims reassembled to-day. All were present except Ryerson, who was detained at home by illness. A large number of attorneys were present. The calendar was called to ascertain the condition of each case and several demurrers will be argued to-morrow. No case is yet ready to be tried on testimony. Several new rules were proposed by the counsel affecting sufficiency of evidence, and are now open for argument. Another point to be determined is whether a British subject serving as seaman on board a captured vessel is entitled to indemnity.

REPORT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The Attorney General's annual report shows there were judgments during the fiscal year in the civil suits in favor of the United States of $2,021,704; amount actually realized $807,192. Of criminal cases, 6,018 were terminated, including 2,623 convictions, of which 102 out of 966 were under enforcement acts. Total number of suits to which the United States was not a party was 19,194, of which 11,490 were terminated, judgments being to the amount of $10,508,6.4

Expenses of marshals, commissioners, etc., for the year were $2,669,730 or 351,138 less than the previous year. The amount awarded by the Court of Claims was $2,418,804 against the total claims of $4,054,366.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Attorney General recommends that United States District Courts be given authority to issue subpœnas directing the attendance of witnesses before the Court of Claims, and that the latter be given power to punish for contempt any failure to obey; that the heads of departments be given authority for use in the Court, of rebel records in possession of the Government; that the police force of the District of Columbia be increased; that all district attorneys and marshals be paid by salary only, fees being abolished; that a penitentiary be erected in the District of Columbia for confinement of convicts instead of that at Albany; that a uniform mode be provided for, the selection of jurors for United States Courts and the enactment of a law regulating fees and costs of clerks, marshals and attorneys of United States Courts.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, recommends the re-armament of the Navy with breech loading rifled cannon, which can be done at a very small cost, in view of the reduced number of ships and of the guns required. The present types of foreign armed crusing ships carry four and a half to six inches of armor, and at present we have no guns except the fifteen inch in the monitors, which will seriously injure the lightest of these armored vessels. Substitute a seven or eight inch rifle for the eleven inch smooth bore, which even our smallest ships carry, and few of them would come off without great damage. The Chief of Ordnance says the recent experiments on the conversion of smooth bore to rifled cannon developed no unexpected results, and he does not deem it possible to convert a cast iron smooth bore into an efficient rifle by any system of rifling.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War states that his report will show the actual expenditures of the War Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1873, including river and harbor improvements, were $46,325 307 31; and for same for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, $42,326,314 71, showing a reduction of $3,998,993 59.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report will also contain the following recommendations: Monthly additions to be allowed to the pay of officers acting as assistant quartermasters. Renewal of recommendations for the purchase of sites of posts in Texas, in accordance with the report previously made to Congress. System of mileage and payment of officers and employees traveling on duty, to be restored in lieu of actual expenses, as now allowed under the law of last year. Private soldiers to be permitted to compete for position of Commissary Sergeants as well as noncommissioned; the exemption of subsistence stores from the operation of the law requiring the proceeds of sales of public property to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous, and at the expiration of each fiscal year the law to be so changed that appropriations for subsistance stores can be made available prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which they are appropriated; that provision be made for the publication of 5,000 additional copies of the medical and surgical history of the war.

Attention is called to the recommendation of the Chief Engineer for an additional appropriation for ammunition for target firing. It is recommended that a much larger appropriation than has heretofore been made should be made annually for the manufacture of arms; an increased appropriation is desired for arming and equipping the militia. Steps are to be taken to relieve various States from indebtednes from arms charged to them during the rebellion.

SALES OF VARIOUS ARSENALS,

Such as Allegheny, Columbus, Detroit, Pikesville, Watertown and Washington are recommended. The Springfield armory, Frankfort arsenal and a few others are recommended to be retained, the proceeds of those sold to be applied to the erection of one grand arsenal for manufacturing purposes, to be established near New York. The proceeds of the sales of those named would be amply sufficient for that purpose, and there is no necessity for their retention.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy has been submitted to the President. It shows the navy to be in a remarkably efficient condition, both as regards the number of vessels, their armament and sea-going qualities. The navy at present consists of 163 vessels, with 1,254 guns. Of the iron-clad or armored vessels, 16 are of a class and in condition for actual and efficient service. Four others of the class of powerful double-turreted monitors are actually on hand undergoing repairs, and a fifth is well worth the same attenion, but the remainder may be counted as really useless for any active and efficient purpose.

One half of the steam navy adapted to cruising is in commission and in actual service. This number of vessels cannot be prudently diminished, but if it is to be maintained, there must be a gradual and constant addition to the navy to supply the places of those which are each year found to be worn out and unfit for further service, and for this purpose a fixed amount for tonnage should be built every year. This amount may be small, but it should be constant and unfailing. To this end the department has accumulated a large amount of live oak timber in various navy yards where it will yearly improve in condition and be available as the very best material for frames of any ships it may at any time be necessary or desirable to build. The rapid and almost complete disappearance of this most valuable ship timber from our shores, large quantities of which are being sent abroad, should arrest the attention of Congress, and measures should be taken to secure what remains.

The Secretary recites facts in the Virginius affair and refers to the yellow fever epidemic at Pensacola and the great naval drill off the coast of Florida.

THE PROPOSED ICELANDIC COLONY.

He recommends that if the Icelandic Committee sent out a government vessel to examine several points on the Alaska coast with a view of settlement by their countrymen shall find at any point on the Pacific coast a satisfactory location, that whatever assistance the government is competent to extend toward establishing an Icelandic colony there, be promptly offered, as the Icelanders would be a valuable and fruitful source of supply to the naval service of trained American seamen in time of need.

The Secretary calls attention to the importance of the hydrographic office, and thinks special attention should be given surveys of the North Pacific ocean, and urges the propriety of increasing and developing the resources of the navy yards.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The appropriations applicable to the fiscal year ending June 30th 1874, including unexpected balance of appropriations for the building of new sloops and special appropriations to reimburse bureaus for their extraordinary expenditures during the threatened complications with Spain, amounted in the aggregate to $27,147,857, and the actual expenditures for the same period from these appropriations amounted to $26,254,155, or about $900,000 less than the whole amount. The appropriations made available for the current year commencing July 1, 1874, amount in the aggregate to $19,275,731. The amount of these appropriations for the current year drawn for five months since July 1st up to December 1, 1874, is $11,854,446, which, reduced by the amount refunded during that period and that remaining in the hands of paymasters and agents of the government will leave a little less than $9,000,000 as the sum actually expended from the current appropriations during the five working summer months of this year.

UTAH.

Valuable Discoveries Made.

SALT LAKE, December 4.—Gold placer diggings are reported to have been discovered near this city.

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury were discharged to-day, after bringing in three indictments for assault with intent to murder.

SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Daniel Wood, a merchant of Ogden, Utah, brings suit against the Probate Judge, Sheriff and others. It is alleged that on July 29th, 1874, he was arrested without any process of law, and confined in the filthy county jail for twenty-six days, was subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment, and that he was finally set at liberty, no charge having been made against him, without trial.

TRAIN DELAYED.

The Central Pacific passenger train was twelve hours late to-day. The passengers lay over at Ogden.

VIRGINIA.

Cheap Transportation.

RICHMOND, December 3.—In the Cheap Transportation Convention to-day, the Committee on Resolutions presented a report based upon a resolution of Colonel Johnson's of North Carolina, in which they declare in favor of asking government aid in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and of the right of the government to control the rates of transportation over water lines with a proviso that the government guaranties asked shall be so guarded as to protect the National treasury from loss. Four members of the committee presented a protest against the adoption of the report and against asking government aid in the construction of railroads. The report and protest brought prominently before the Convention one of the most important questions connected with the session of the association—that of government subsidies to railroads and other lines of transportation. Pending the motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority, the question of government subsidies was discussed at length, the vote seeming to be largely in favor of motion. Col. Johnson, son, by permission of the Convention, withdrew his resolution.

THE TOURNAMENT.

Lightning Type Setting—List of Successful Competitors—the Prizes Awarded.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The printers' tournament took place to-day with the following result:

There were eight entries in the first class; type, nonpareil; time, three hours. The first prize was a solid gold composing stick, which was won by S. N. Benneman, who set 5,070 ems. The second prize—a solid silver composing stick, full newspaper size, was won by R. A. McLean, who set 4,998 ems. Third prize—Menamin's Encylopedia of Printing, was won by W. W. McCollum, who set 4,720 ems.

In the second class—time, one hour and thirty minutes, W. W. Mallorey was awarded the silver composing stick, newspaper size, having set 2,578 ems. Frank A. McGill was awarded the German silver composing stick, full size, having set 2,209 ems. H. W. Hartman, was awarded Harpel's Typography, having set 2,187 ems.

In the long primer class, time, one hour and thirty minutes, J. R. McBride, was awarded the first prize—a solid gold composing stick. breastpin size, having set 2,128 ems. G. J. S. Bunnicut, American Encyclopedia of Printing, having set 2,037 ems; H. C. Turleton, a thermometer, having set 1,988 ems. The tournament took place in the National Republican office. The decisions were made in accordance with the rules previously established, and none were present except the judges, referee and proof readers. The tournament closed with a grand banquet to-night.

ALABAMA.

The Long Contest in the Legislature—Martin, Democrat, Finally Gets His Seat.

MONTGOMERY, December 5.—The State Senate has ousted Miller, Republican, and seated Martin, Democrat. On the organization of the Attorney General's compromise legislature in January, 1873, a quorum of court-room Republican representatives were seated in the House. In the Senate, the Republicans required one Senator to make a quorum and commenced to contest for Martin's seat. The matter was referred to a committee who reported that counting all the votes, Martin, Democrat, was elected by 269 majority, and counting only the legal votes he was elected by 265 majority. But, by rulings of Lieutenant Governor McKinstry Miller was seated and Martin ousted without allowing the Senate to vote on the question. The Democrats fearing, if they did not submit, the Republicans would again withdraw and set up a new court-room legislature and secure Federal recognition contented themselves with seeing that the journal stated the facts as they occurred with a formal protest entered at large thereon. It was this seating of Miller which gave Spencer a seat in the United States Senate after the last election, the Senate holding over. Martin petitioned for his seat The petition was returned to the committee which reported the foregoing facts and recommended that the Senate resume proceedings at a point where they had been broken off by McKinstry's ruling, and proceed with what was in fact the suspended contest. This was agreed to and Martin was declared entitled to his seat.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER HEATED DISCUSSION BETWEEN BISMARCK AND AN ULTRAMONTANE DEPUTY.

BERLIN, December 5.—The Reichstag was to-day engaged in a discussion upon the estimates of the foreign office.

Ultramontane Deputy Windhorst spoke at length. He assailed the Government for suppressing the legation at the Vatican and declared that such action would not estrange German Catholics from the Pope.

Bismarck said that upon reading the report of the last debate in the Chamber, he discovered that he had expressed conciliatory sentiments which he must now withdraw, because he did not desire to expose himself to the misrepresentation that the Imperial Government sought peace with Rome upon any terms. Germany recognizes the Pope as the head of the Catholic Church, but required no legation at the Vatican. If negotiations with the Pope are necessary, they can be conducted through the ambassador to Italy. So long as the Pope urges the Catholic clergy to break the laws of States in which they live, diplomatic relations between himself and Germany were useless. The Vatican desired victory for France in the late war; that could be proved. In conclusion Bismarck said he would meet Windhorst in a discussion on this subject again in the Prussian Diet.

Prince Bismarck, in the course of his reply to Herr Windhorst, said: "I am in possession of conclusive evidence that the Oecumenical Council was cut short on account of the Franco-German war. The Council's votes would have been very different had the French been victorious. I know from the very best sources that Napoleon was dragged into the war very much against his will by Jesuitical influences. He strove hard to resist these influences. At the eleventh hour he determined on peace and kept his resolution half an hour. Ultimately he was overpowered by persons representing the Vatican."

STORMY SESSION OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, December 4.—During a heated discussion in the Reichstag, Prince Bismarck said: "I ask Kullman why he wished to kill me. He answered, 'on account of church laws, and because you insulted my party.' I asked, 'which party?' and he replied, 'the centre or ultramontanes.'" [Great tumult in the Chamber.]

You may thrust Kullman away. He nevertheless belongs to you. Here the House burst into cheers, which were loud and long continued. As the applause subsided, cries of "Pfui! Pfui!" were heard from Ultramontane benches. The President declared these exclamations were unparliamentary.

Herr Windhorst, an Ultramontane rose and said that in his speech from the balcony in Kissengen after Kullmann's attempt, Bismarck gave a signal for an attack on the Centre. It was wrong to incite one party against another. They were drifting without that towards war.

FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, December 5.—The Assembly has been engaged in an exciting debate the past two days on the bill supported by clerical deputies for freeing the university from the control of the State. The principal speakers were Bishop Dupanloup, a legitimate and Challemel Lacour, a Radical deputy for Bouches du Rhone.

Bishop Dupanloup, in the course of his remarks to-day, passionately remarked that danger to society was to be apprehended from the friends of those who favored the shooting of the Archbishop of Paris. This remark occasioned a great tumult in the chamber.

Upon the restoration of order, Challemel Lacour retorted upon Bishop Dupanloup in a speech of great bitterness. He said he left such personalities to the judgment of honest men and those who had some regard left for the dignity of the French episcopate.

Upon the conclusion of the discussion, the bill passed its second reading by a vote of 553 against 133.

WINNEPEG.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS OVER.

ST. PAUL, December 4.—The ministerial crisis has been safely passed at Winnepeg, and all is now serene. A special dispatch says: The local government having resigned yesterday, R. A. Davis was called upon by the Lieutenant Governor to form a new ministery. Davis is appointed Premier and Provincial Treasurer, Joseph, Royal Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Works, Colin Inkster, President of Council No Attorney General is appointed. The policy of the present government is to do away with the office of Attorney General and employ the Crown Counsel when necessary.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Close of the Encampment.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—The Grand Encampment decided to prescribe no radical change in uniform. The white dress distinguished by Caldric plume and gauntlet, now worn by the greatest number of the templars, was confirmed as a regulation, but it was agreed that what is known as the black uniform, as worn in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, might still be worn at option of those having that style of dress in use

The next triennial conclave will meet in Cleveland. All the Sir Knights have gone home. Out-going trains were crowded. The following steamers, with Commanderies on board departed: Sherlock, for Cincinnati; Idlewild, for Evansville; Thompson Dean for Cairo; the Great Republic for St. Louis. The Oscalon Commandery challenged the St. Louis number one to drill to-day, but the challenge was not accepted.

MINNESOTA.

Civil Suit Instituted Against the Ex-Auditor.

ST. PAUL, December 5.—Attorney-General Wilson to-day commenced a civil suit on behalf of the State, in the District Court, against Ex-State Auditor Charles McIlrath, for receiving $94,641 60, alleged by the State to have been wrongfully withheld from the State by McIlrath during his term of office, extending over a period of nine years. Most of the sum is alleged to have been collected from stumpage and trespassers on school lands in excess of the amount accounted for. $1,320 is alleged to have been realized for interest on certain bonds of the State of Missouri, purchased with moneys belonging to the permanent school fund of this State, which defendant kept in his possession for nearly two years, and appropriated the interest to himself.

Hon. Wm Lochern, recently a Democratic candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is associated with the Attorney-General in the prosecution of the suit.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, one of the wealthiest citizens of New Jersey, died yesterday at his residence in Jersey City. The deceased was a member of Congress in 1847.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 6.—Hon. B. F. Dunkin, ex-Chief Justice of South Carolina, died to-day.

PHILADELPHIA REJOICES.

AN OLD-TIME GATHERING OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS AT THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL—SPEECHES BY MESSRS. VAUX, RANDALL, M'CANDLESS, AND OTHERS.

[Special Despatch to the World.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—The Democrats of this city held a banquet at the Continental Hotel this evening to celebrate the recent Democratic victories It has been so long since the Democracy of this city and State have had any "just cause" for such a social gathering that the proposition to celebrate the recent victories in the style of days gone by was responded to with enthusiasm. One hundred and fifty guests sat down to three bountifully laden and beautifully decorated tables. After more than three hours devoted to the discussion of the dinner, the Chairman Richard Vaux, called, "Order, gentlemen," and said;

GENTLEMEN: In this city of Philadelphia for very many years past no opportunity has been afforded for Democrats voluntarily to assemble and express their joy at the success of those essential principles of the party, which underlie constitutional governments, and which the late victories have so remarkably re-affirmed. One would think from the continued absence of any opportunity thus to congratulate ourselves at the success of the Democratic party, there had been a loss of interest in its principles. We have been so long waiting for their recognition by the people that, now they have again triumphed in the country, we rejoice. Therefore, a number of the Democrats of this city, believing that the opportunity had occurred for them to unite as members of the party and rejoice together over the results of the late elections in twenty four States, agreed to celebrate these victories in the banquet at which you are now assembled. We do not claim to represent the organization of the Democratic party, either in the city or State. What we claim is, above and beyond it, the courage and the manhood to express before the people of Philadelphia, and the State, and the Union, on this occasion, our devotion to Democratic principles and our belief that their final triumph will bring the Government back within the limitations which the Constitution ordained by the fathers prescribed for its action. Weakness is often the result of a lack of opportunity to express courage, and probably the Democratic party of Philadelphia has suffered from this cause. Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the causes of the late victories which we now celebrate, we at least believe that those of our fellow-citizens who united with us in these elections, who were not of the party, while they asserted their own individual independence of character paid the highest tribute to this great organization, which under its trials has maintained itself and now at last after patient waiting can rejoice in its triumphs. We are content, with the mass of the party in this State and in other States, to wait until the time shall come when the responsibilities are placed upon the Democratic party of administrating the Government. We have confidence that it will be true to its principles, and their final triumph is assured by the victory we now have united to celebrate.

Mr. Vaux's remarks were greeted with continuous applause.

The first toast—

The Democratic Party—Its aims and efforts are for the welfare of the whole people; its antagonisms are class and special privileges for the benefit of the few, while the corruptions, usurpations, and abuses of the Radical party are without parallel since government was declared to derive all its just powers from the consent of the governed—

was responded to by Mr. W. H. Witte, who said:

This occasion of rejoicing was some recompense for fidelity to a party which had always been devoted to the best interests of all the [illegible]. It was founded upon the theory of the law, the best interests of all, without regard to class or condition. The triumph of this party is the triumph of the principles at issue involving the very principles of the organism of government. If the theory of this party had not been the very essential principle of government it would have died when it went out of power. Devotion to its principles without hope of preferment is simply a spectacle that is sublime. The party had stood firm in its devotion, hoping only to triumph for the good of the people. The history of the Democratic party is the history of the government of the country. It is now the duty of every Democrat to make the power of the party felt, to bring about the success of the principles upon which our Government was founded. The party should guard against any alliance from persons or organizations except as a tribute to the Democratic party.

Mr. Witte's speech was received with a perfect outburst of spontaneous enthusiasm; few men in this country have greater oratorial gifts than he, and few have such a hold upon the affections of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

The second toast:

The Federal Constitution—A grant by sovereign States to form a more perfect union of the granters.

was responded by Mr. George M. Dallas, a representative of the Young Democracy. The Constitution, he said, is, above all other considerations, the very foundation of Government. This was the first platform of the party, and there can be no new departure from it.

The third toast:

The Federal Union—Made by concession, indissoluble by secession, unalterable by aggression

was responded to by Mr. William S. Price, in a terse and able speech.

The Federal Government—The agent of the people of the States; supreme only within the constitutional limitations on its authority.

was responded to by General Cass, of Pittsburgh. He said:

In the days of Jackson the limitations of the Federal Government were well understood. Since then the boundary lines have all been overstepped by Federal authority. Referring to the western slope of Pennsylvania, he said there was only one Republican Congressman left, and he stood like an oasis in the desert. The result in the Legislature will give Pennsylvania a Democratic Senator. The day was when it was a trial by fire to vote the the Democratic ticket in Allegheny County, to-day he looked upon a different picture.

The next toast:

Our Sister States.—A political constellation, in which no star differeth from another star in glory,

was responded to by Thomas Swann, of Maryland, who was greeted by unsultuous and continued applause. He said

He was present to represent all States which had borne part in the late glorious triumphs of the Democratic party. They have all done their duty, and more; all have brought great majorities He was from the little State of Maryland, but she was a big State, notwithstanding her heart is large enough to compass every State in the Union. He was present to unite with the Democracy in its jubilee. Maryland understands the theory of this great Government, and glories in Democratic success because she believes it to be the success of good government. He was glad to recognize a gentleman present who had stood up with the gallant phalanx in Congress against the aggression of the Radical party. He alluded to his friend Mr. Randall, who occupies a high position in that body. A great future is opening upon us. He had been conservative because he wanted to see the country brought back to prosperity and peace without revulsion. He had thought the day would come when retribution would be demanded at the hands of the people. That time has come, and with it the duty to bring substantial fruits out of success. There is great corruption at Washington, and if the people would be true to themselves they must instruct their representatives to bring about a purification. It is no time for temporalization. We must not falter; we must advance, steadily holding our servants to a strict accountability. The Democratic party has discharged its duty in the past, and must continue to do so in the future. If it fails in this effort farewell to all our greatness.

In reply to

The State of Pennsylvania—the arch is secure only why the Keystone remains fixed in its relations to the structure, Samuel J. Randall, member for the Third Pennsylvania Congressional District, said:

It has been truthfully said of our State, "That as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union." Her voice of November last did not vary the truth of that expression. She remains fixed as the "Keystone" of the political arch of the Union, there erected by the Democratic and Conservative mass of our countrymen throughout the length and breadth of the nation. As she was in the Revolutionary struggle for liberty against the prerogatives of the Crown, so she stands to-day against the attempted prerogatives of personal government, with all its attendant evils. Her citizens have used the peaceful remedy of the ballot to cry for peace at the South, with all its substantial benefits. The first fruits of our recent triumph have been realized in the perfect order since maintained in every Southern State, and the engendering of a better feeling between the two races than has existed since the close of the war. The white man begins to feel secure in his liberty of person and conscience, while the colored man realizes the fact that honesty and intelligence in their rulers best secures to them permanently the results of their labor. I am not insensible of the aid rendered to the Democratic party by a large body of Republicans, who assisted so materially in producing the result we are here to-night to celebrate. I do not believe their confidence reposed will in any wise be abused. It would be wrong for me to anticipate what will be the policy of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, and yet of one thing I feel certain, and that is that moderation will be its purpose and rule of action. We shall, when this triumph is made complete with a Democratic Senate and a Democratic President, take up the Government as we find it, permitting all the results of the war to remain undisturbed, seeking only to administer with honesty and fidelity, according to the Constitution and the laws enacted thereunder. By such a course I believe that Pennsylvania will remain firm in the column of Democratic States. The people have grown weary of misgovernment and maladministration, and they have sought through the agency of the Democratic organization to remedy the gross abuses under which they have so long and so patiently suffered.

The next toast—

The Ballot Box—The last fortress to which civil liberty may retreat for peaceful defence when driven by lawless power from every other citadel,

was responded to by Thos. B. Florence.

The next toast

The Recent Victories of the people—The peaceful triumph of the citizens at the ballot-box. Where opinions exert the force and power of revolution,

was responded to by Gen. Wm. McCandless, Secretary of the Interior-select, one of the most eloquent and powerful addresses of the evening.

He referred to the glorious record of the party, the powerful uprising which brought about the sweeping victories. The future of the country would be under wise government. He had heard of the Young Democracy and the Old Democracy. There was neither; it was a stream of perpetual youth flowing from the well springs of a wise and beneficent policy That party carries it with the heart of the country, and intends that the administration of affairs shall be conducted with integrity and frugality. The Republican party is a thing of the past. The future is with the Democracy.

The other toasts were as follows:

The Civil Power—The subjection of the military to Civil Power is essential to the preservation of constitutional government.

Responded to by Pierce Archer.

The Traditions of the people—The third term violates them, and insults the memory of the fathers,

Responded to by Hayward Drayton.

Liberty and Law—Liberty must be regulated by law; but unchecked violations of organic law destroy liberty.

Responded to by George Northrop.

A Free Press—Other liberties have been held through the agency of governments, but the liberty of opinion keeps governments, in subjection to duty.

Responded to by F. Greyson.

The Future—The people demand integrity, economy, capacity, and statesmanship in their public servents, and the return of the government within limitations on its powers and functions, that peace and prosperity and happiness may gladden the land and all the inhabitants thereof.

Responded to by Robert J. Monaghan, of Chester County. The affair was a grand success in every respect.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Eliza C. Reimenschneider vs. John M. Knieren, an action to recover damages for alleged rape on an infant daughter of plaintiff, is on trial. Knieren was tried and acquitted on the same charge in the Quarter Sessions.

The case of E. McKean vs. Elkins, Ely & Co., is still on trial.

Thos. Walsh vs. Constantine Krugel. Verdict for plaintiff for $67.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Joseph Murray, bankrupt, Greene county. The creditors having chosen James Meek, of Greene county, assignee, the same approved.

Wesley Ross, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of C. E. Royce, Esq., for compensation for services rendered as Solicitor for the assignee, presented and referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

S. W. Wykoff, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Willard of Scranton.

McKnight, Porter et al., bankrupts. An injunction was granted against Patrick Kennedy and others, execution creditors.

Keefer & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny City. On petition of George Keefer, an order was made for a meeting of creditors for the purpose of receiving from the bankrupts a proposition for compromise under the 17th section of the amended bankrupt law.

George Ober, petitioner in bankruptcy, on like petition filed, a similar order was made.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

G. W. Rockwell, bankrupt. Appeal from an order of the United States District Court, argued.

George Nickel vs. Leonard May et al. An argument was heard on a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain certain execution creditors, by Mr. Stoner for debtor and Daniel Kane, Esq., for creditors.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

Elizabeth McKean vs. Elkins Ely & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $3,500

Eliza C. Reinenschneider vs. John Knierem, Jury out.

John Huckenstein vs. Stewart Scott, Jury out. This is an action to recover $375 on a building contract.

The case of Clara, Robert, Emma J., Lilly and Elmer E. Montooth, by their guardian, J. B Stewart vs. John Montooth, W. Montooth, William Graham and wife, John Lydin and Clara Smith by their guardian ad litem Baird Patterson, Esq., and Jacob Lapp, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Devere and Mrs. Givens, is on trial. This is an action of ejectment for a lot of ground in the Seventn ward, Wylie street, containing a front of twenty-four feet, and extending in depth one hundred and twenty-four feet.

City of Allegheny vs. James Wilson; an action to recover an assessment for the grading of the Perrysville road. On trial.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

SENTENCES IMPOSED—LIQUOR CASES.

Gottleib Drumble, for selling liquor to minors, $125 and costs.

Anthony Briegel, selling liquor to minors and on Sunday, three indictments, $300 and costs.

Peter Meinhart, selling liquor to minors, two indictments, $200 and costs.

Albert Stehle, selling liquor without license, $150 and costs.

N. Steiner, selling liquor on Sunday, $150 and costs.

Henry Bost, allowing the ardent to be sold on his premises on Sunday, $75 and costs.

Michael Murray, selling without license and on Sunday, $250 and costs.

P. Monaghan, selling without license, $100 and costs.

George Kunkel, selling on Sunday, $100 and costs.

Wm. Mitchel, same offense, $150 and costs.

Tully McIntyre, selling on Sunday and to minors, three indictments, $300 and costs.

Christian Bender, selling on Sunday, two indictments, $150 and costs.

John Ammin, selling on Sunday, $150 and costs.

H. W. Horbach, of Wilkins township, for selling in a local option district, was fined $150 and costs.

Samuel F. Ewart, who plead nolo contendere to a charge of fornication and bastardy, by Callie L. Davis, prosecutrix, was fined twenty dollars, to be paid to the County Home; twenty-five dollars to prosecutrix, fifty dollars for maintenance of child to present time, and ten dollars per month for its support for five years, security to be given in eight hundred dollars.

Robert Caughey, convicted of larceny, was sentenced sixty days to the Work House.

Samuel Brown, convicted of assault and battery on David Strain, got 120 days to the Work House.

Charles Decker, who plead guilty to entering a building with felonious intent, larceny and receiving stolen goods, Adam Hoag, prosecutor, was sent nine months to the Work House.

E. Y. Latterle, convicted of having been concerned in a riot at Sharpsburg last summer, was fined $200 and costs. H. Smith and D. C. Profer, concerned in the matter, were fined five dollars apiece and Work Housed ninety days.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

James Wilson Dykes vs. Helen Dykes; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the matter of the application of the African M. E. Church, of Pittsburgh, to prove lost deed. Subpœna ordered to be issued to parties interested, and publication ordered.

In the case of Andrew Grubs vs. Frederick McGee and John Good, the Court appointed as attest John Mitchel, Esq., to survey the lines and lands in dispute, and to make a report thereof to the court.

In the matter of the assignment of T. K. McKnight & Bro., to R. A. Balph, the report of assignee was presented and confirmed nisi.

In the matter of the petition of David Reed, Esq., United States District Attorney, to have a site for Government buildings appraised, William Armstrong, on motion of his counsel, J. M. Stoner, was granted leave to withdraw the appeal and exceptions filed by him.

In the matter of the petition of the school directors of the Oakland subdistrict for appointment of committee to audit accounts of the district, J. Glass, Charles E. Speer and Henry Freywogle were appointed auditors.

Luella Horst vs. Frederick Horst; libel in divorce. Rule granted on defendant to show cause why he should not pay the above case and counsel fees.

In the matter of Darlington's appeal from the appraisement of the Government site, it was determined that a jury should decide the matter.

The East Liberty and Penn Township Plank Road Company, for use of John F. McCombs, vs. Christ. Bellenstein. Rule on defendant to show cause why appeal should not be quashed.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

A bill in equity was filed by D. R. Speer against Joseph Boyd et al., praying for the appointment of a guardian ad litem, for the minor defendants and their estates; and also asking for the division of certain lands in Indiana township. N. W. Shaffer, Esq., was appointed guardian ad litem.

In the case of John Huckenstine vs. Stewart Scott, the jury returned a verdict of $381 25.

The case of Lippold vs. Smith, an action to recover for alleged malicious prosecution, was continued.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James McGovern vs. the steamboat "Tom Rees," in admiralty. The hearing on the exceptions filed to the report of the Commissioner on the distribution of the fund in the Registry of the Court fixed for the 12th inst.

In the bankruptcy cases of the Warren Savings Bank and the First National Bank of Warren, creditors, of Warren county, an argument was had on the rules on the petitioning creditors to show cause why the account of John Hill & Co., should not be added to the list of creditors filed by the debtors, and on the rules on the said creditors to show why the proceedings in bankruptcy should not be dismissed, the requisite number of creditors not having joined, after which the said rules were discharged.

James Watson, bankrupt, Indiana county. Register's report on the account of Hon. Silas M. Clark, assignee, and exceptions filed thereto, presented and subject to exceptions within ten days.

Peter Cambell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. The report of Register Marchand on the petition of Siebert & Berg, petitioning creditors, for an order on the assignee to refund the amount advanced to commence their proceedings, and for an allowance for compensation for their solicitor, presented and filed subject to the exceptions within ten days.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

No business of public interest was transacted in this court.

AWAITING TRIAL.

LIST OF PERSONS TO BE TRIED DURING THE DECEMBER TERM OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The following is a list of persons confined in jail awaiting trial on charges after which their names are found, in the December term of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Several persons have more than one charge against them, the total number of charges being one hundred and one.

Larceny—John White, George Miller, Linda Lee, Jacob Glenn, Stephen Joyce, Patrick Catly, Annie Kennets, Peter Reedtzell, David Gannon (by bailee), Benjamin Bakintzer, Louisa Reidout, James Herron, Henry Couch, Thomas Barnes, Jeremiah McCarty, A. Breckler, Wm. Lang, Patrick Connelly, Charles Johnston, W. H. Ray, Wm. Fitzgerald, James Jackson, James Hollen, Wm. Deany, M. L. Gibson, A. Miller, Gus. Miller, Charles Bayell, David Ganon, David Hall, Michael Hawley, John Gallagher, Mrs. D. Costello, Richard Rubicht, David Goggins, John Davis, Robert Wells, David Brow, Robert Ott and Stella McClarren.

Felonious Assault and Battery—James Murray, Samuel Merriman, John Mayer, Thorn Smith, John Madden, Philip Sullivan, and Elizabeth Hartman (two cases).

Assault and battery—Francis Lynch, Edwin Morris, Alex. Cobbs, Geo. Burt, Chas. W. Ayres (with intent to commit rape), August Schmidt, Edward Griffin, John Wagner, John McBratney (with attempted robbery), James Hill and Abram Cowan.

Embezzlement—George S. Knowlton, Thos. R. Sill (2) cases, Jas. Meroney and Henry Butler.

Murder—Philip Murray, Wm. Murray, Frederick Meyers and Edward Carr.

Desertion—Edward Grant and W. S. Schuler.

Burglary—Robert Delmar, Daniel Irwin and John Gallagher.

Fornication and bastardy—John Rollingbury and John Matthews.

Fornication—James Wassand and Edwin Morris.

False pretense—Robert Fife, 2 cases, Mrs. D. Costello and Jas. W. Reynolds.

Other charges—John Welsh, rape; Annie Streets, keeping bawdy house; Edward Fitzgibbon, surety of the peace; David Auday, trial; Robert Johnston, highway robbery; Joseph Laufman, bail; Mathias Rollingbury, adultery; Thomas B. Thompson, robbery; Alice Ebbert, keeping disorderly bawdy house, two charges, and Fred Berkoman, surety of peace.

A DASH FOR FREEDOM.

TWO CONVICTS SCALE THE PENITENTIARY WALL—ONE OF THEM RECAPTURED.

Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning, as a guard removed a gang of prisoners from their cells in the Penitentiary to the cigar factory, after getting them into the factory one of the guard went back to see if a door had been secured. During his absence two men named Joseph Trax and Charles Hill picked up two boards and dropped them to the first floor, the factory being on the second floor, and rapidly descending the stairway unobserved, succeeded in a few moments in improvising a ladder with which they soon reached the top of the wall. The escape had been deliberately planned, as the prisoners had provided themselves with ropes made out of sheets and blankets. Upon alighting one of them ran to the corner of Montgomery and Sherman avenues, and beckoned to the other to follow. The latter, however, first divested himself of his prison uniform, and appeared to an astonished spectator in a suit made of a light colored blanket. The other soon followed the example set, and threw his shed garment into Dr. Howard's yard. The pair then ran along Montgomery avenue a short distance, when they separated, one crossing the park in the direction of Butler county, and the other keeping along the avenue and into the Third ward. The latter proved to be Trax.

The convicts were seen by two men at the time of the escape, but the latter did not follow, perhaps thinking it dangerous. They, however, notified those in charge of the institution. The escape was, however, known there, as the rough ladder told the tale. Pursuit was at once organized and information of the affair was sent to the Mayor's office. The detective force at once started on a voyage of discovery and searched the houses of a number of persons in the Third and Eighth wards, who were known to be relatives of Trax.

TRAX CAPTURED.

Trax during his flight stopped at the residence of Officer Cowell, on Henderson's Hill and told Mrs. Cowell that he was an escaped convict, but she thought him only joking. He only remained a few moments and she, afterward thinking of what he had said, and calling to mind the kind of habiliments he wore, awoke her husband and told him the circumstances. Cowell thereupon related the matter to Chief Clark and they in company with William Arbogast started on the trace. They soon discovered that Trax had gone over to this side of the river. After spending the greater part of the day in Lawrenceville, the convict for some reason or other came back to Allegheny and his pursuers learned that he had stopped at the house of William Carliss, on Liberty street. They at once surrounded the house and called on Mr. T. to surrender. Seeing the folly of resistance, he gracefully accepted the situation and informed the officers that they need not manacle him as he would go peaceably. Cowell accordingly put the nippers upon his man and took him to the lock-up. Warden Wright hearing of the capture, came to the station a few minutes later and had the prisoner removed to his old quarters, none the worse for his little run, other than

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James McKeown and Wm. J. Thompson, were allowed n nolle pros on a charge of selling liquor without license.

Alice Ebbert was allowed the same on condition that she pay costs and abate the nuisance with which she was charged, viz: Keeping a bawdy house and a disorderly house.

F. J. Langraff, charged with felonious assault on Fred Simpes, was acquitted.

H. B. Lyons, charged with misdemeanor in office, Geo. J. Musbaugh, prosecutor, was allowed a nolle pros. Prosecutor to pay the costs.

Francis Lynch, charged by George Smith with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros on payment of costs.

S. M. James is on trial for perjury, on oath of Mr. Burkhart. The defendant is one of the parties who some time ago made an information against a number of tobacco sellers for selling on Sunday.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The appeal of Wm. M. Darlington and wife from the award of the Viewers appointed by this Court to appraise property condemned for Government buildings, is on trial.

On petition of James Dalzell, Ettie May Sayers was allowed to assume the name of Ettie May Dalzell, and have all the rights of a child and heir of James Dalzell.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Eliza C. Reimenschneider vs. John M. Knierem. Action for damages for an alleged rape committed on a minor child of prosecutrix, the jury found for plaintiff for fifty dollars.

In the equity proceeding of the Uniondale Cemetery Company vs. James Orr; et al., a preliminary injunction was granted.

The ejectment suit of Montooth et al. vs. Montooth et al., is on trial.

Allegheny vs. James Wilson, an action to recover an assessment on a lot for the expense of grading a portion of the Perrysville road. On trial. The claim is $900 00.

In McKean vs. Ekins Bly & Co., defendants moved for a new trial.

Mellon Bros. vs. Chess & Snowden; an action on a book account; verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $518 51.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. Ortlieb & Co., bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee for injunction presented and order made for hearing on the 17th inst., and in the meantime restraining Catharine Stahl from performing certain acts sought to be enjoined.

John Horn, bankrupt. Petition of Allemania Insurance Co., presented and Company allowed to proceed on its mortgage.

James Watson, Indiana county, bankrupt. Rule to show cause, &c. Argument adjourned till 8th inst.

Ziegler, Barker & Co., Westmoreland county bankrupts. Hearing on the rule on the Sheriff of Westmoreland &c. Adjourned till 15th inst.

Thos. Conway, of Titioute. Petition for voluntary adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Woodruff.

John Barry, Pittsburgh, also filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

Chas. Ochs, Luzerne, Bankrupt. Appointment of Leopold Schimpff as assignee was approved.

Newell Pier, bankrupt, Erie. Assignees report presented and ordered to be filed subject to exceptions within ten days.

Geo. W. Rockwell, bankrupt, Erie county. First account of Assignee Woodruff presented and filed.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The jury were out in the case of S. M James, charged with perjury.

Henry Schuppe plead nolle contendere to two charges of selling liquor on Sunday and was allowed a nolle pros. on another. Levi Johnson prosecutor.

Christian Gieb, charged with assault and battery on Gotfried Zink, was allowed a nolle pros.

W. M. Knox plead nolle contendere to a charge of assault and battery preferred by S. C. Hough.

P. Kearney, charged by M. C. McElhenny with larceny by bailee, was allowed a nolle pros.

The same was allowed Peter Zentner, charged with assault and battery on one Giger.

Herman Miller, charged by Frank P. Cooks with assault and battery is on trial.

The appeal of Darlington from the appraisement of the Government site is still on trial.

Jas. R. Noble vs. Ellen B. Noble; libel in divorce on the ground of alleged adultery. Subpœna awarded.

Christiana Hahn filed a petition for the benefits of the Act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings. Petition ordered to be filed and recorded.

Yesterday's trial list is good for to-day.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

James T. Dickey vs. Daniel Lean, Eliza Lean and Hugh Ferguson, owners, and D. Lean, contractor; scire facias on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

Henry E. McBride and wife vs. C. Hanson Love; action to recover moneys paid to defendant as agent of a third person in the purchase of a house and lot on Roberts street. The third party neglected to carry out the contract and plaintiffs brought suit to recover the money. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,094 90.

Gottlieb Koehler, administrator of Jacob Koehler, deceased, and M. J. Faas, guardian of the minor children of Jacob Koehler, vs. John Sloan; action of ejectment for four and one half inches of ground in the Thirteenth ward. On trial.

In the city of Allegheny vs. James Wilson, the jury found for plaintiff for $1,012 65, subject to a question of law reserved, as to whether the law authorized the city to grade Perrysville road and assess damage on the owners of property abutting.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Burkhalter, Master & Co. vs. James M. Kitner, Wyoming county. Certificate of Register Willard as to his services on petition to ascertain whether the requisite number and amount of creditors had joined in the proceedings presented, and the said Register allowed compensation therefor.

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt. Compensation allowed Register Willard for services in selling real estate.

Thomas Conway, Warren county, bankrupt. A motion for an injunction was made, and a hearing fixed for the 23d inst., and in the meantime restraining Mahle & Hunter et al., execution creditors, from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

Grove & Shoemaker vs. Wm. J. McManigal. On motion of George W. DeCamp, Esq., solicitor for debtor, it appearing that the requisite number of creditors has not been obtained, these proceedings are dismissed at the cost of the petitioning creditors, the same to be paid by them within ten days after notice thereof.

Wm. H. Buell vs. A. H. Cook. On motion of L. M. Raymond, Esq., solicitor for petitioning creditors, notice having been given debtor of the application, leave granted to discontinue the proceedings on payment of costs.

John Kelly, bankrupt; Luzerne county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and order made for final examination before Register Willard.

James Godfrey, bankrupt. Petition of John Huckenstein for an order directing the assignee to pay certain moneys covered by a certain attachment, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

James Watson, Indiana county, bankrupt. The rule on the bankrupt to show cause why he should not surrender to Dr. Thomas Murray, purchaser of at assignee's sale, the farm occupied by him, was further argued by Robb, for rule and Wier, contra. The rule was discharged without prejudice.

J. & L. M. Childs, bankrupts. Argument upon the exceptions to the report of the Commissioner appointed to ascertain liens, continued for further argument on the 20th of January next.

United States vs. the owners of the steamer James Caldwell. On motion of U. S. Attorney, the clerk was ordered to deposit the amount in the Registry of the Court to the credit of the Collector of Customs at Pittsburgh.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

George Ober plead guilty to selling liquor without license and was allowed a nolle pros on two indictments for selling on Sunday.

Herman Miller, charged with surety of the peace by James Glover, was allowed a nolle pros.

S. M. James was acquitted of a charge of perjury, and the prosecutor, Z. M. Birchardt, ordered to pay costs. This was the Sunday tobacco selling case.

Chas. Metz, charged with false pretense, was acquitted and the prosecutor, M. Meyer ordered to pay the costs.

M. Hange plead nolle contendere to a charge of selling liquor without license.

Herman Miller was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, F. P. Crooks prosecutor.

James Cowley was convicted of unlawfully cutting and wounding Michael Landis.

The cases of John Farrell, Dan Donovan and Michael Landis, charged with aggravated assault and battery on James Cauley, and James Cauley, charged with assault and battery on John Farrell cross suits, are on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of Darlington's appeal from the appraisement of the viewers on the Government site, awarded plaintiff $107,000 which is $18,000 more than the viewers allowed him.

Jane Miller vs. J. C. Michael et al. partners as the National Trust Company; action to recover moneys deposited in the bank. On trial.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White

Gotlieb Koehler administrator et al. vs John Sloan verdict for defendant.

James L. Dickey vs. Daniel Lean et al. verdict for defendants.

Schrecker & Shuman vs. John M. Fass, an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $200.

The case of George Fisher and wife vs. David Hanna, a Deputy Sheriff, is on trial. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant, in executing a writ of haberi facias, used unnecessary force, and violently ejected from the house, breaking her arm and otherwise injuring her. The suit is brought to recover damages.

The case of Levi Shepler vs. Casper Bowersmith, action on a book account, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., and McKnight, Porter & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The creditors, at a meeting called for the purpose, having elected John W. Wiley, Esq., and Edwin Miles, of Pittsburgh, assignees of said estate, and same was approved by the Court.

George Nickel, bankrupt, Fayette county. Alfred Howells having been appointed assignee of this estate, and having failed to accept the same, Register Harper appointed Joshua M. Dushane, of Connellville, in his stead, which appointment was approved.

James Clark, bankrupt, Potter county. Petition for discharge presented and an order made for final examination and meeting of creditors before Register Smith, of Tioga.

E. P. Jones, Trustees, &c., of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, debtor, in bankruptcy. On petition for an injunction presented, an order was made restraining Matthew Collins and Thomas Bailey and their attorneys from interfering with the property of the debtor.

United States vs. J. S. Blazier and Scott McCarthy, charged with acting as pilots of the steamer James Caldwell, without having license as such. On motion of U. S. Attorney Reed, the Clerk is ordered to deposit in the U. S. Depository, at Pittsburgh, to the credit of the Collector of Customs, the amount in the registry of the Court offered in compromise of this case.

THE BUENA VISTA FIGHT.

THE DEATH OF THE THREE ITALIANS—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

In the absence of the Coroner of the county of Westmoreland, C. Greenawalt, Justice of the Peace of Sewickley township, that county, acted as Coroner and conducted the investigation. The following is the verdict rendered by the jury:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENN'A., } ss.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY, }

Inquisition indented and taken at Shaner's Station, in the county of Westmoreland, on the 30th day of November, 1st and 5th days of December, 1874, before me, Caleb Greenawalt, a Justice of the Peace of the proper county to hold the same, there being no lawfully commissioned Coroner, and the said Coroner elected residing more than ten miles distant from the place where the deaths occurred, the said Justice, as well as the Jurors hereinafter named, do adjudge and certify that there was reasonable cause for holding said inquest.

Upon the view of the bodies of Ambrogio Fucacia, Guiseppi Raimondi and Pancrazio La Vecchia, then and there lying dead at Armstrong's Station, P. W. B. R. R., in the county aforesaid, upon the oaths of P. S. Todd, Robert Latimore, John Guffey, Wm. H. Hugus and solemn affirmations of Abner G. McGrew and Benj G. McGrew, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn and affirmed to inquire on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, how, and after what manner the said Ambrogio Fucacia, Guiseppi Raimondi and Pancrazio La Vecchia came to their death, do say upon their oaths and affirmations, that prior to the 29th day of November, A. D. 1874, there were some two hundred Italian miners in the employ of C. H. Armstrong at the station aforesaid, governed and controlled by one Fred Guscetti, most of whom were armed—that there had been frequent firing between the said Italians and other people to the jurors and Justice unknown. That on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1874, some twenty or twenty-five Italians crossed the Youghlogheny river with side arms, whereupon some difficulty occurred on the Buena Vista side, when firing commenced simultaneously by parties to the Justice and jury unknown on the Buena Vista side, and the Italians remaining on the Westmoreland side; under cover of this fire from the Westmoreland side the Italians on the Buena Vista side recrossed the river and the jurors further find that firing was kept up on both sides during the day. In the evening about eighty persons crossed the river below Buena Vista (during the day a large force having collected on the Buena Vista side) and took position on the hill immediately back of Armstrong's coal works and opened fire on the Italians, from which firing the said Ambrogio Fucacia, Guiseppi Raimondi and Pancrazio La Vecchia came to their deaths on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1874, at Armstrong's Station, county aforesaid, having been shot by guns or rifles.

We conclude that Ambrogio Fucacia came to his death by a bullet entering his right temple, shot from a gun or rifle in the hands of some party to the jurors unknown; and the said jurors further say, upon their oaths and affirmations, that Guiseppi Raimondi came to his death by a bullet entering his back at the right side of the spinal column, shot from a gun or rifle in the hands of some party to the jury unknown; and moreover, the jurors aforesaid, upon their solemn oaths and affirmations, do say that Pancrazio La Vecchia came to his death by bullets entering the abdomen and back, shot from guns or rifles in the hands of parties to the jury unknown; and moreover, the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do say that the parties aforesaid had not, nor any of them had, any goods or chattels, lands or tenements within the county aforesaid or elsewhere to the knowledge of the said jurors.

SIGNED BY THE JURORS.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, December 10, 1874.

REMARKS—The market, as usual at this season of the year, was a quiet one, being entirely devoid of animation. Buyers were shy, and most of them were disposed to take hold very sparingly, merely to meet their current wants. The weather has been changeable, but not out of season. Our rivers are in good navigable order for freighting purposes from the head waters to the mouth. Flour—We have nothing very new or important to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales were regular; the leading house are well supplied and are well pleased with the situation; the mills have a good supply of wheat on hand and are manufacturing a very fine article of flour; the receipts of flour are again on the increase. Produce—The market contains an ample supply of the various articles that come under this heading; prices are governed altogether by circumstances. Bacon—All descriptions of hog products are held firmly, with an active market and a good deal changing hands; holders are in a happy state of mind under the situation; packing in this section of the country has been postponed to a late day. Butter was firm, with an active demand for choice roll; common and medium grades were dull.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	3,362	Apples, bbls	302
Potatoes, bush	—	Butter, pkgs	95
Oats, sks	872	Hay, bales	491
Wheat, sks	162	Corn, sks	2,170
Rye, sks	474	Bacon, tcs	170
Cheese, bxs	142	Barley, sks	—

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The situation is without any quotable change; the demand was fair and the supply was fully up with the requirements of the market; sales in a jobbing way were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $1 50, 2 00@3 00 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

ALES—Are dull and prices are weak but not quotably lower. The card rates are as follows: India ale $11 per bbl; XX ale $10; X ale $9; porter $10; half barrels in proportion.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—Dealers report a fair jobbing demand; we quote the former at $2 12@2 25 per gallon; the latter at $1 03@1 05 per gallon.

ASHES—The market was quiet and sales were restricted to the wants of the home market; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

APPLE BUTTER—Was in fair demand and will no doubt continue so as long as fresh butter commands the present prices; we quote from store in a jobbing way at 60@65c per gallon.

BEESWAX—The market was steady but not very active; we can report sales in a small way at 31@33c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The market continues very firm at the advance we have before noted; as prices are unchanged we omit figures in this issue.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The sale was equal to the occasion; the current rates for some time past were ¼ lb cans, $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do, $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26 00; 10 lb bxs 40c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was a shade better; holders were disposed to ask a slight advance; we note sales in a jobbing way at $3 25@4 per cwt.

BEANS—The supply was in excess of the demand; prices are weak but no lower; the existing rates are $1 75@2 25 per bushel; the latter for small white navy.

BUTTER—As before noted there was a good demand for choice roll; the rates, however, are the same as those current for some time, viz: 30@33c per lb; good to medium 22@25c; common grades were dull and had no fixed value.

CHEESE—The receipts were up to the demand; prices have been fairly mantained; the rates are in a jobbing way: Ohio factory 16@17c; Ohio sweitzer 17@18c; New York goshen 17@18c.

CRANBERRIES—Are in good supply and with a fair demand; we note sales at various prices ranging from $10, $12@14 per barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; sales were made in a jobbing way at $7 50@7 75 per case.

CHESTNUTS—Are out of season; prices are too uncertain to quote; we omit them.

EGGS—Fresh ones command 29@30c per doz.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote extra No 1 plain $18 per M.; No 1 plain $17; No 2 do $7@10; extra No 1 painted $27@28 per M.

BROOMS—Are very firm with an active market at the following: Union No 1 common $2 25; No 2 $2 50; No 3 hurl $2 75; No 4 $3 25; No 5 $3 50; No 6 $3 75; No 3 carpet $4; No 4 $4 25; No 5 $4 50; toys, fancy $2; do common $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Market very firm with a good demand; we quote prime to choice hurl 10@10½c; medium to good 8½@9½c; common 7½@8c.

BAGGING—Are without change as relates to prices or demand; we quote Penn mill two bushel 35c; two and a half do 40c; three da 48c each.

COKE—The market was very dull; prices are weak and very unsatisfactory ranging from $2 50@2 75 per ton.

CEMENT—In good supply; as prices are unchanged we omit them in the present issue.

FLOUR—The market was steady with sales as follows: Prices of the local millers; No 1 white wheat $7 50 per bbl; No 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10, in sacks 30c off per bbl; the jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Chicago brands of white winter wheat flour $6@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6; self-raising flour in 6 lb. packages $6 25 per dozen packages; corn meal old $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; oat meal $7 75@8 00.

GROCERIES—The market was not a very active one; still taken as a whole a fair business was transacted for the same; sugars were more active, both raw and refined; the bottom prices have evidently been reached. Coffees were less fancied; other articles were without special change; the card rates are as follows.

Sugars—Crushed 11¼c; Granulated 11¼c; Powdered 11¼c; Standard A 10¾c; New Orleans 8½@9¼c; Standard B 10⅜c; extra C Standard 10¼c; Demarara 9½@10¼c; Porto Rico 8¾@9¼c.

Syrups—Sugar house 35@40c; Maryland 45c; Silver drips 55c; sugar drips 60@65c; white drips 65c@70c; Extra golden 70@75c.

Coffees—Rio good 20@21c; Rio prime 22@23c; Rio Fancy 24@25c; roasted 1 lb. pkg 26c; fancy roasted 26c; roasted loose 25½c; roasted Java 40c.

Rice—Rangcon per lb. 7@7¼c; Carolina per lb. 8@8½c; Patna 7¼@8c.

Molasses—Porto Rico 50@55c; Demarara 50@55c; New Orleans 70@73c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, ⅛s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's O. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 5c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

Starch—Common 6c; Buffalo 9c; silver gloss 9¾@5.c; corn 10¾@11c.

GRAIN—The weather has been unfavorable for out door transactions; in regard to prices we have no special change to notice; the rates may be set down as follows: Wheat steady; prices have been well maintained; we quote Kentucky and Illinois white at $1 35@1 37; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio white $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 15@1 18. Corn is not so much fancied; we quote shelled, high mixed, at 78@79c; low mixed 76@78c; ear 75@77c for prime yellow. Oats are easy at 65@66½c for white and 63@64c for mixed. Rye is firm with sales reported at $1 05@1 10 per bush. Barley—we quote fall at $1 35@1 40; sales limited; brewers generally obtain their supplies outside of this market.

HAY—Was firm with a good demand; we quote baled at $20, 23@25 per ton; wagon lots $25@30 per ton, as per quality.

HOMINY—Is steady; we can report sales at $5 per barrel.

ONIONS—Are unchanged with sales at $3@4 per bbl., as per quality and condition.

POTATOES—With a falling off in the receipts; the market was firmer, peach blows being held at 90@95c per bushel; mixed lots at 75@80c.

POULTRY—We quote live chickens at 40@50c and dull; dressed 10@12c per lb; ducks 13@14c; turkeys 14@15c per pound.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was firm and very active; the stock in the market is not large; we quote as follows: Hams 13¼c; shoulders 10@11c; breakfast bacon 14c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7@7 50 per dozen; short rib sides 13½c; clear 14½c; mess pork $22 50; ham sausage 10c; lard, prime leaf, tierces 14¼c; half barrels 15c; in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do., 17c; in 3 lb pails 17¾c; in 5 lb do., 17½c; in 6 lb do., 17¼c per lb.

SEEDS—Are dull and prices nominal; clover $5 50; timothy $2 50, and flax seed $1 85@1 90 per bush.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60, in a jobbing way at $1 80@1 85.

TALLOW—Firm; country 7@7½c; city 8@8¼c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 10, 1874.

REMARKS — The improvement in the market for petroleum continues; the export demand at the East is strong. There was no change in prices yesterday, but the market was steady at former prices. Refined was also firm and Philadelphia and New York deliveries were somewhat stronger.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 57½@60c; immediate shipment 80c.

The sales made are as follow at

PARKER'S.

8,500 bbls United at wells	61¼c
4,000 do United do	60 c
8,000 do United at river, immediate	80 @81¼c

REFINED.

The market continues strong, with a fair demand for eastward shipment; we quote at 9@9¼c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined spot rules at 11¼@11½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot 11½@11¾c.

BALTIMORE.

Refined spot 10⅜@10½c.

OIL BARRELS

We note sales at $1 30@1 38 for city make and $1 20@1 25 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 9.—The Courier says: The market is almost entirely speculative and tankers are the principal buyers. Buyers and sellers are generally 1¼ to 2½c apart in views.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

2,000 bbls spot	82½c
1,500 bbls spot	81¼c

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls spot	83¾c
1,000 bbls spot	82½c
5,000 bbls spot	81¾c

PARKER'S.

8,000 bbls United at wells	61¼c
4,000 do do do	60 c
4,000 bbls United, immediate shipment	81¼c
1,000 bbls United, immediate shipment	80 c

NEW YORK, December 9—Closing of the 7th.—Petroleum higher; prices are again quotable, with the demand more urgent; crude in bulk is quoted at 53¾c; refined—sales 2,000 bbls at 11¼c bid with 11¾c asked; cases 16½@16¾c for shipment; naphtha at 10¼@10¾c; for Philadelphia delivery there is a firmer market; sales of 3,000 bbls refined at 11c.

OIL CITY, December 9.—The market was dull and nominal at 80c.

ROUSEVILLE, December 9.—Market quiet; held at 75c.

TITUSVILLE, December 9.—Market quiet and steady; quoted at 80@81¼c.

TIDIOUTE, December 9.—Market steady and higher; 50c bid at wells.

PARKER'S LANDING, December 9.—Market quiet but steady; 57½c bid for United at wells and 80c for immediate shipment.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 9.—Market quiet and firm; held at 70@75c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—Market steady; S. W. at 11¾@11¼c; crude 8¼c in bbls; cases 16¾c; sales and futures none.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market, all things considered, contained a fair supply; in fact, as it was discovered at the close, the supply was in excess of the demand, a number of lots being left over, that were driven to the Central Yards. The offerings were, as usual, a variation of the various kinds, the bulk of them being of the common and medium grades. As usual, while good fat cattle sold readily at fair prices, common and medium grades were neglected and were difficult to find purchasers at very low figures. As an evidence of the grades that were offered, sales were made as low as 2¾c per pound and up to 7½@7¾c. The latter figures were for something very nice, suitable for the holidays. Chicago tops sold at $6 75@7 25. Taken as a whole, the market was not a very satisfactory one, at least to parties that had common stock to dispose of.

The following are the rates that were current:

PRICES.

Extra butchers', fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime do do do	6 75@7 00
Medium to good do do	5 50@6 00
Fair	4 50@5 00
Common mixed lots	3 50@4 00
Bulls	3 00@3 50
Inferior	2 87@3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was abundantly supplied, the number on sale being the largest we have had for many weeks, being fully up to 1,250 head. For good fat sheep there were plenty of buyers, whilst for other kinds purchasers to any extent were not to be found.

The range of prices were as follows:

Choice 100 to 105 lb fine wool	$5 25@5 50
One lot fancy sold at	5 50@6 00

Common stock sold at various prices.

Lambs sold at $2 50@5 per head.

HOGS.

The number on sale was large for this market. There were enough for all. The result was an easy market and prices less firm. Sales of corn-fed hogs were made at $6 50, 7@7 50 per cwt. as to quality and condition.

FRESH COWS.

There is a continued steady demand for good milkers and all of this kind find ready sale, and that, too, at full prices, say $50 to $75 for prime to fancy. We are cognizant of three having been sold for $200, two for $67 each and one for $66; also one for $50 and another for $55 Common and medium quotable at $25@40.

VEAL CALVES.

There is a steady demand for good veal calves, and they are scarce, and are selling at full prices, say 6½@7c; common to medium quoted at 5½@6c. The inquiry is mainly for the former kind.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1874.

CATTLE.

The number of cars of cattle on the market this week was 19 cars more than last week. As the markets in New York and Philadelphia were bad on Monday, the buyers held off for lower prices, and succeeded in forcing the market down fully ¼c on all grades. This week the supply of good cattle was heavier than it has been for some time. There were plenty of stockers and common cattle in, and there are a good many in the yards yet unsold.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	6 00 @6 25
Choice 1,300 lbs	5 75 @5 90
Choice 1,200 lbs	5 25 @5 50
Choice 1,100 lbs	4 75 @5 00
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 00 @4 50
Stockers	2 25 @4 00
Bulls	3 00 @3 50

HOGS.

The supply of hogs on the market was not so heavy as last week, and the weather getting cold, the trade brightened up some. On Monday best Philadelphians brought $7 60, but as the run was lower on Tuesday and Wednesday, the price went back to $7 50. Yorkers were off a little more than that.

The following are our quotations:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 35@7 50
Mixed lots	6 90@7 00
Best Yorkers	6 50@6 70
Stags and old sows	5 00

SHEEP.

There was a light run of sheep this week and prices were from ¼ to ¾c better on good sheep. Scalawags are hard to sell at any price, and we would advice shippers to keep such at home, unless they can buy them to sell here at what the pelts are worth. We look for a good market next week.

The rates for the various kinds were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$5 50
Extra 80 to 90 lbs fine wool	4 25@5 00
Extra 70 to 80 lbs fine wool	3 00@3 50
Scalawags, per head	50@1 00

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 9. — Money was more active, and loaned up to 4 per cent., when it closed at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7½ per cent., according to date of maturity. Sterling quiet and steady in the morning, heavy and lower in the afternoon with increased business at 484@484½ for sixty days, and 489¾@490 for demand. Customs receipts $314,000.

Gold opened at 110⅞, advanced to 111⅛, reacted to the former quotation at the close. Carrying rates 1, 2, 1½@3 per cent. Borrowing rates 2 per cent. to flat. Treasury disbursements $800,000. Clearings $63,000,000. Governments firm all day and a fraction higher. State bonds quiet at nominal prices. Railroads quiet, lower and dull in the late dealings.

Stocks were dull during the entire day. At the commencement of business a falling off of ⅛@⅜ per cent. took place, after which there was a recovery, followed by another decline. Towards the close the market was steadier under the influence of a favorable statement by the Western Union and a declaration of a dividend. The features of the day's business were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Northwestern and Erie. The quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies will be paid on the 15th of January. The dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid on the stock of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company on the 2d of January. Transactions aggregated 166,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 29,000 Northwest, 7,000 St. Paul, 11,000 Erie, 19,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 Ohio & Missippi, 11,000 Wabash, and 10,000 Union Pacific.

The report of the Western Union Telegraph Company states that the Auditor's estimate of the profits of the quarter ending December 31st were $856,527, but President Orton reduces the estimate to $841,527. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts, expenses and profits for the calendar years of 1873 and 1874, with December, 1874, estimated: Receipts during 1874 were $9,330,749; expenses, $6,454,088; profits, $3,076,660. For 1873—receipts, $9,282,033; expenses, $7,047,016; profits, $2,235,017; increase of receipts, $248,716; decrease of expenses, $592,928; increase of profits, $841,640.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Cotton dull at 14½@14⅞c; futures closed steady with sales of 27,600 bales; December 14 7-32 (@14¼; January 14 9-16c; February 14 15-16@14 31-22c; March 15 5-26; April 15⅝@15 21-32c; May 15 31-32; June 16¼c; July 16 17-32@16 9-16. Flour dull and slightly easier; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine, western and State $4 10@4 65; common to good $4 90@5 10; good to choice $5 15@5 75; white wheat extra $5 75@6 25; extra Ohio $5 80@6 70; St. Louis $5@8. Rye flour steady at $4 20@4 65. Cornmeal quiet at $4 25@4 75. Wheat closed steady and in better demand; receipts 147,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 18@1 25; No 2 old $1 15@1 17; No 3 $1 07@1 08; No 2 Milwaukee $1 14@1 14½; winter red western $1 19@1 26. Rye quiet at 95@97c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn a shade firmer and more active; receipts of 39,000 bushels; mixed western, old, 93c, store; 95@95½c afloat; white western 88@90c. Oats dull; receipts 23,000 bushels; mixed western 67@69c; white do 68@70c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee active; Rio 17¼@19¾c. Sugar dull at 8½@8¾c. Molasses—New Orleans 62@65½c. Rice quiet. Petroleum higher; refined 11¾c; crude 5½c. Rosin heavy at $2 35@2 60. Turpentine heavy at 34c. Eggs unchanged. Wool firm; domestic fleece 43@65c. Pork dull at $21 00. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles lower at 10¼@10¾c. Lard closed firm at 13¼@13¾c. Butter heavy; western 20@36c. Cloverseed $10. Timothy nominally $2 75@2 90. Whisky firm and active at $1 02.

DRY GOODS.

Business was quiet with commission houses in nearly all departments. The market for cotton goods was unchanged and quiet. Cotton flannels, satteens and brown cottons in steady demand. Prints in moderate request. Garner's shirtings have been reduced to 7¼c. Heavy fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings in moderate demand by the clothing trade.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Cotton quiet at 13¾c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat active at $1 12@1 14. Corn steady at 73@75c. Oats active at 58@62c. Rye firm at $1 08@1 10. Barley—Demand good at full prices. Linseed oil easier at 75c. Butter, eggs and cheese firm and unchanged. Pork dull and unsettled; sales: $19 50 spot; $20 seller February. Lard active; sales: steam 12¾c; 12¾c spot; closing at 12½c bid. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib nominal 9¾@9¾c; clear 10@10¼c. Bacon dull at 9¾, 12¾@13½c. Green meats lower; shoulders 6¼@6½c; sides 9¼c. Hams 1 ¼@10¾c. Whisky—Demand good with full prices at 99c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, December 9.—Flour—demand good at full prices. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 1 spring 91c; No 2 89¾c cash; seller December 90¼@90¾c; No 3, 83¼@83½c; rejected 78½@79c. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 74¾@75c cash or seller December; new 66½c cash; 67½c seller January. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 54c cash, seller December or January; rejected at 50c. Rye—demand active and prices advanced; No 1 94 a 94½c. Barley dull; No 2, $1 25; No 3, $1 11@1 12. Pork active at $19 40 cash; $19 90 seller February; $20½ seller year. Lard—demand active and prices advanced $12 85c cash; $13 20 February. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand at yesterday's quotations. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 97c. On call board this afternoon wheat closed easier at 89¾c seller January. Corn dull. Oats steady. Pork $20 seller February; $20 40 seller March. Lard 12¾c cash; $13 30 February.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, December 9.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer and in good demand at 80@85c. Oats firmer and in good demand; mixed western 64@65c; white 66@68c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bacon scarce; shoulders 10½c; clear rib 13¼@13½c, s. c hams 14@15c. Lard 14@14¾c. Butter and coffee unchanged. Petroleum quiet and firm at 5c. Whisky quiet at $1 02½@1 03.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—Clover seed wanted at $8 75@10. Flour less active; superfine $3 80@4 00; extra $4 20@4 75. Wheat unchanged. Rye is held at 98c. Corn fairly active; new yellow 81@84c; white 82@83c. Oats rather quiet; white 67@67½c; mixed 64@65c. Petroleum firm; refined 11¼@11¼c; crude 8¼c in barrels. Whisky is held at $1 02. Butter steady; prime western 33@35c; choice roll 34@35c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs firm; western 36@37c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—Cotton dull and little doing. Flour firm; super. $4 40@4 50. Wheat firm at $1 08¾@1 09. Corn steady at 69½c. Oats firmer at 57@58c. Barley dull at $1 29@1 35¾. Whiskey steady at 98c. Pork lower at $19 50; Bulkmeats dull at 7, 10@10¼c. Bacon—no sales. Lard lower at 12¾@12¾c. Hogs dull; mixed 6@6¼c; packing 6¾@6¾c. Cattle dull and unchanged, only poor offering.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, December 9.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet; No 3 Wabash white $1 08½; amber Michigan $1 08¼; seller January $1 10; No 2 red $1 07½. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 70@70¼c; seller December 70c; seller January 71c: low mixed 69@69¼c, white 71c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, December 9.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee 92c; No. 2 88¾c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 in store 53c. Corn unsettled; No. 2 firmer at 73c. Rye unsettled and lower; No. 2 in store 93c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 2